

JPRS 74783

18 December 1979

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2190



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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74783	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT, No. 2190			5. Report Date 18 December 1979	
7. Author(s)			6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
15. Supplementary Notes			14.	
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains information from African and specialized West European publications and radio on political, economic, and sociological developments.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors				
Political Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-African Aff.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gabon	<input type="checkbox"/> Niger	<input type="checkbox"/> Zaire
Sociology	<input type="checkbox"/> Angola	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gambia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nigeria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zambia
Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Benin	<input type="checkbox"/> Ghana	<input type="checkbox"/> Reunion	
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Technological	<input type="checkbox"/> Burundi	<input type="checkbox"/> Guinea-Bissau	<input type="checkbox"/> Rwanda	
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethiopia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mauritius	<input type="checkbox"/> Tanzania	
b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mozambique	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Namibia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Togo	
c. COSATI Field/Group	02, 5D, 5C, 5K		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uganda	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Upper Volta	
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 154
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. Price

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS	
Botha's Constellation Project Rapped (Editorial; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 26 Nov 79).....	1
Details on Kenya-Uganda Smuggling Operations Noted (Philip Wangalwa; DAILY NATION, 25 Nov 79).....	3
PAC Chairman Leballo Urges Nigeria's Support (Various sources, various dates).....	5
Leballo Statement, by Nick Fadugba Nigerian Policy, by Toyé Akiyode	
Sierra Leone Soccer Incident Should Not Destroy Mano Union (Editorial; THE LIBERIAN AGE, 23 Nov 79).....	7
Briefs	
Transport Workers' Federation Inaugurated in Freetown	8
Regional Women's Conference	8
Malawi, Zambian Delegations	9
SA-Zambia Airlift	9
BOTSWANA	
Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Pilot in Court on Eight Charges (THE HERALD, 1 Dec 79).....	10
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	
Multiparty System To Be Installed (WEST AFRICA, 25 Nov 79).....	11

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Briefs

Bokassa Claims Poverty 13

GAMBIA

Briefs

Joining IDB 14

Chinese Stadium 14

Metric System in January 14

KENYA

Minister Publicizes Report on August Census Results
(DAILY NATION, 27 Nov 79)..... 15

Details of Report
Kenyan Population Growth 'Alarming', Editorial

Measures To End Food Shortage Expected
(DAILY NATION, 27 Nov 79)..... 19

Defense Data Obtained From Publicly Available Information
(Chege Mbitiru; SUNDAY NATION, 25 Nov 79)..... 20

Irregularities in Rice, Wheat Flour Sales Noted
(Dorothy Kweyu; SUNDAY NATION, 25 Nov 79)..... 22

Butchers Union Opposes Move To Increase Beef Prices
(DAILY NATION, 26 Nov 79)..... 24

Private Stores Deny Sabotage Campaign Against Uchumi
Chain
(Mohamed Warsama; SUNDAY NATION, 25 Nov 79)..... 25

Root Causes of Student Unrest Must Be Explored
(Editorial; DAILY NATION, 25 Nov 79)..... 27

President Acts To Prevent Delay in Holding Examinations
(DAILY NATION, 26, 28 Nov 79)..... 28

President's Statement in Nakuru, by Joseph Karimi
President's Quick Action Praised, Editorial

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Kenya Joins Quest for Cheap Energy Sources (Ogarth P. Rowlands; DAILY NATION, 25 Nov 79).....	31
Civil Servants Present New Salary Structure To Review Body (Cornelius Nyamboki; DAILY NATION, 24 Nov 79).....	33
Japanese Fertilizer Purchase Grant (DAILY NATION, 24 Nov 79).....	35
Briefs GSU Commandant Appointed	36

LIBERIA

More Than 200 Ghanaians Sent Back Home (J. Blamo Robinson; THE LIBERIAN AGE, 27 Nov 79).....	37
Liberians Alone Must Not Suffer From Lamco's Cost Savings (Editorial; THE LIBERIAN AGE, 27 Nov 79).....	39
Committee To Draft Rules for Formation of TWP Women's Wing (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 27 Nov 79).....	41
Rules for Setting Up Two Youth Wing, Constitution Adopted (Napolean A. Teage; THE LIBERIAN AGE, 23 Nov 79)....	42
Briefs Stoning Incident	44

MALAWI

Briefs Tea Is Major Export	45
New Blantyre Mayor	45

MOZAMBIQUE

Foreign Assistance Insures Health Sector Functioning (Brendan Nicholson; THE STAR, 22 Nov 79).....	46
Briefs MNR Claims Successes	48

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

NAMIBIA

DTA Lists Six Objections to DMZ Plan (RAND DAILY MAIL, 29 Nov 79).....	49
Dams Reported Losing Water at Alarming Rate (WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 24 Nov 79).....	50
Briefs	
Army Takes City Building	51
Currency Smuggling	51
Blacks To Join Union	51

NIGERIA

Iranis Holding of Hostages Criticized (Editorial; DAILY TIMES, 21 Nov 79).....	53
Kaduna Executive-Legislative Battle Continues (DAILY TIMES, 23 Nov 79).....	55
Legislators Salary Proposals Draw Criticism (Various sources, 19, 23 Nov 79).....	57
'THE PUNCH' Comment, Editorial Labor Congress Attitude	
'NEW NIGERIAN' Discusses Revenue Allocation (Editorial; NEW NIGERIAN, 20 Nov 79).....	60
Defense Budget Should Be Carefully Reviewed (Editorial; NEW NIGERIAN, 10 Nov 79).....	62
Paper Condemns Israeli 'Impudence' on Detained Soldier (Editorial; DAILY TIMES, 23 Nov 79).....	63
Oil Industry Seminar Recommendations Discussed (Editorial; NEW NIGERIAN, 21 Nov 79).....	65
Road Improvement, Construction Program Announced (Joe Odede; NEW NIGERIAN, 20 Nov 79).....	66
Grain Processing Industries Planned for All States (Mike Reis, Aliya Modibbo; NEW NIGERIAN, 19 Nov 79).	67

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Minister Promises Closer Watch on Aliens (Eric Teniola; THE SUNDAY PUNCH, 18 Nov 79).....	68
Money Supply Higher in June (BUSINESS TIMES, 20 Nov 79).....	70
Public Favors Continued Execution of Criminals (Editorial; DAILY TIMES, 22 Nov 79).....	71
Briefs	
Gulf Oil Spokesman	73
GNPP-NPN Agreement	73
Senate Party Leaders	73
Student Leaders Pardoned	73
New Currency Issuance Delay	74
Delay in Identity Cards	74
Letter Condemnation of Lebanese	74
Indicated for Hajj Misdemeanors	74

RHODESIA

Reaction to Iranian-American Crisis (Various sources, 25, 27 Nov 79).....	75
U.S. Response, by Henry Maasdorp	
U.S., British Vacillation, Editorial	
International Law Jeopardized, Editorial	
Parliamentary Endorsement of New Constitution Sought (THE HERALD, 28, 29 Nov 79).....	80
Prime Minister's Plea	
Conditional Backing	
Land: Central Issue of Rhodesian Conflict (Roger Riddell; DAILY NEWS, 6 Nov 79).....	84
Smith: RF Would Work With PF (THE HERALD, 27 Nov 79).....	87
Ndabaningi Sithole Pleads for National Unity (THE HERALD, 26, 27 Nov 79).....	89
News Conference	
Crowd Estimates Vary, Editorial	

Parliamentary Debate, Bills Reported (THE HERALD, 29 Nov 79).....	91
From 'Yesterday in Parliament'	
Many More in Call-ups, Says Minister	
Pensions Bill--Last-Ditch Bid To Halt Repeal	
Militia Grant Puerile	
Resettlement Plan Held Up	
Additional Money Granted	
Common Roll 'a Misnomer'	
Where Are Pledges	
More Detainees Released From Jail (THE HERALD, 27 Nov 79).....	98
Banks, Building Societies Hit by Black Call-up (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 16 Nov 79).....	100
PF Official Demands Merger of Forces (THE HERALD, 29 Nov 79).....	102
Chikerema Denies Receiving Money From SA (THE HERALD, 29 Nov 79).....	104
Editorial Opinion Reported (Editorial; various sources, various dates).....	105
Commitment to White Paper	
Labor Intensive Projects Needed	
Merger of Unions	
Top ZANU-Sithole Officials Defect to UANC (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 25 Nov 79).....	108
Cost of Living Rise Reported (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 25 Nov 79).....	110
Farm Militia Receive Monetary Increases (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 25 Nov 79).....	112
ESC Keeps Up Electricity Sales Level (THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD, 29 Nov 79).....	113
Bulle Predicts Bright Future for Economy (THE HERALD, 29 Nov 79).....	115

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Bishop's TV 'Outburst' Has Smith Surprised
(THE HERALD, 28 Nov 79)..... 117

Railways Expenditure To Double
(THE HERALD, 28 Nov 79)..... 118

Plans War Refugees' Resettlement Reported
(THE HERALD, 24 Nov 79)..... 120

SENEGAL

Briefs

Second University Planned 122
PRC Constructed Stadium 122
Swedish Oil Contract Reports Denied 122
RND Leader Refused Visa 122

SIERRA LEONE

Briefs

Algeria Aid 123

TOGO

Eyadema Praised at Opening of Extraordinary Congress
(Editorial, Duevi Anani Tsibiaku; TOGO-PRESSE,
27 Nov 79)..... 124

UGANDA

Details of Aid From Various Countries Reported
(UGANDA TIMES, various dates)..... 126

Japanese Grant
FRG Relief Supplies
Cuban Farm Aid
Aid From New Zealand, by Sam Sserwanga
France Donates 5 Million

Minister Asked To Account for Foreign Exchange
(UGANDA TIMES, 13 Nov 79)..... 131

Coffee-Smuggling Ring Reported Smashed
(John Owino; UGANDA TIMES, 12 Nov 79)..... 132

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Goods Distribution To Resume in Kampala This Week (UGANDA TIMES, 12 Nov 79).....	133
Ministry To Have Two Deputies: Culture, Rehabilitation (UGANDA TIMES, 12 Nov 79).....	134
Some Butchers Said Not Cutting Prices, as Agreed (UGANDA TIMES, 12 Nov 79).....	135
Briefs	
Price Control Sabotage	136
LILF Communication Channels	136
Byan Bank Still Exists	136
Ground for 10-Cell System	137

ZAMBIA

Security Forces Rushed to Rufunsa (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 26 Nov 79).....	138
Messages of Support From Libya, Groups Reported (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 24 Nov 79).....	139
Lack of Party Leadership in Luapula Reported (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 24 Nov 79).....	141
Problems of Student Movements Examined (Mary Nama Kando; SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 25 Nov 79).....	142
NSOFU Gold Mine Production Reported (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 26 Nov 79).....	146
Briefs	
Zambians Asked To Donate	147
X-ray Machines Idle	147

BOTHA'S CONSTELLATION PROJECT RAPPED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Boers have never had much respect for the intelligence of "muntz", who they also call kaffirs, bantus or worse.

They think we are still only a few years away from the baboons in evolution. So they have a great contempt for us and would like us to conform to their estimation, which is that of layabouts with little grey matter, people who spend most of their time making babies or drinking.

When the first black state became independent, the Boers must have asked their God: "Why are you forsaking us, O, Lord?"

Now, they are determined to prove that they have been right all along, that the black people, whether or not they are in South Africa, cannot fend for themselves, that they must be under the white man's jack boot.

President Kaunda's warning to Zambians will be scoffed at in some Western capitals. It will probably be scoffed at in some exclusive clubs in Zambia too.

Yet Pieter "Weapons"

Botha has spoken of his pet project, the "constellation" which, you can be sure, will not come about voluntarily. Botha is not that kind of person. He follows in brute force, witness his handling of the Angolan situation.

President Kaunda mentioned one Zambian, now in detention, who seems to have been lured by the Boers to work for them here. Evidently, there are others.

Perhaps Zambia made a mistake in reopening the southern route. Many Zambians may have decided at that time that it would only be a matter of time before trade and political relations with the racists were normalised.

Some probably made plans to profit from such an eventuality; they would be the most susceptible to an offer of riches in exchange for working as agents provocateurs for the Boers.

The racists themselves must have seen the re-opening of the route as signifying Zambia's helplessness, its readiness to capitulate on all fronts.

It may seem incredible, but it is probable that the racists expected Zambia to scale down, if not abandon altogether, its support for the Patriotic Front, SWAPO, the PAC and the ANC.

As soon as the first copper load left a South African port for the overseas market, the Boers must have expected a corresponding reaction from Zambia, a repatriation of all SA nationalists perhaps.

Of course, the Boers take most Africans for granted; otherwise they would not be pursuing the same policies today that brought them Sharpeville and Soweto.

Zambians have been warned, though, both about the racists and their collusion with international capitalism.

The defeat of both is possible only through unity and vigilance.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON KENYA-UGANDA SMUGGLING OPERATIONS NOTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Nov 79 p 17

[Article by Philip Wangalwa]

[Text] **WHILE** Kenya's urban residents have been complaining of a shortage of wheat flour, bands of smugglers continue to export the commodity across the country's borders.

During a three-day border survey the NATION confirmed that hardly a day passes without cases of wheat flour smuggling appearing in the courts in our border towns.

At Busia, for instance, 10 out of 30 cases magistrates listened to last week were directly connected with the smuggling of wheat flour. The rest were concerned with tea and sugar smuggling.

It does not require the wisdom of Solomon to detect the smuggling of wheat flour in the border towns. A 30-minute stay outside the Busia Information Office will confirm even to the blind that wheat flour and sugar smuggling into Uganda has not stopped despite police vigilance.

Bands of handcart pushers openly ferry through the Sofia sector of the town bags of wheat flour, while others rush into Kenya through the same "panya" routes with tins of paraffin from Uganda.

Covered trucks arrive from Kenya's interior towns and boldly empty their loads outside the Information Office as couriers ferry the stuff through the alleys.

To the seasoned smuggler the ferrying of wheat flour and sugar into Uganda is considered normal border trade. Several smugglers told the NATION in random interviews that only angel-like police officers can succeed in stamping out the smuggling of essential food commodities.

But, despite the boast of the smugglers, border magistrates have declared war on them. Busia's first class district magistrate, Mr. Thaddeus Miseda, has repeatedly sounded warnings against smugglers. He has also fined several of them.

Asked why they smuggled, three women recently told the magistrate that they engaged in illegal trade because: (1) they were widows, (2) they did not know where to apply for import and export licences!

Being widows or being ignorant of the procedures to be followed to get licences did not give them licence to smuggle. Mr. Miseda said as he fined each of them 3,000/-.

Despite their pathetic appearance, the women raised the fines and were discharged.

Of late police in Busia and Bungoma have been hard on the smugglers' heels, the NATION learned. But the smugglers for their part seem also to have devised methods of beating police surveillance.

Using young boys as scouts to check on police movements, the "real" smugglers spend most of their time in bars drinking while the off-loading and ferrying of goods continues.

As soon as a truck arrives with supplies from the interior it is off-loaded in the open in the market square while couriers pretend to be carrying goods into the nearby shops. When the boys reach the shops they are speedily whisked away through the back door — on their way to Uganda.

The whole exercise takes only minutes to be completed and the truck is driven away. Besides wheat flour and sugar, smugglers from Kisumu, Eldoret and other interior towns also push across Kenyan milk, maize flour and soap.

From Uganda, the smugglers bring into Kenya kerosene (which comes from Mombasa), fish, used clothing and Tanzania made matches and cigarettes. Also in big demand at the border are Tanzania-made hoes. The hoes, according to one source, were sent to Uganda in May to be distributed to peasants but the distributors converted them to their own use and are selling them to Kenyans.

Paraffin, which is refined in Mombasa and exported to Uganda at high cost, is smuggled back into Kenya at relatively cheaper prices.

The survey also confirmed that tanker and trailer drivers who ferry petrol to Uganda, Rwanda and Zaire, through the border towns have established a lucrative trade with petrol smugglers.

The drivers can be seen emptying their tanks of petrol and selling it to eager Kenyans at the border. Young Kenyans, former

coffee smugglers, have established permanent links with the drivers, the NATION learned.

According to the survey, people of Somali extraction have moved to the border towns for the purpose of smuggling. In Busia and Bungoma, as well as Malaba trading centre, there are approximately 3,000 Somali families.

These are the major links with the tanker drivers, most of whom are of Somali origin. Those who

have established residence at the border sleep most of the day but remain awake all night chewing *miraa* as they wait for the tankers to arrive.

A recent threat by a Ugandan Minister that Somalis in Uganda would be deported has sparked a flood of refugees in Kenyan border towns. A four-hour surveillance at the Busia border check-post confirmed the arrival of at least 110 Somali men and women.

Arriving in trucks and buses from Uganda's interior towns, they were dumped on the Uganda side of Busia and had to walk the mile to the Kenya border.

At the Kenya check-post the men and women posed as local residents and went through without being checked. Only those arriving in private cars were asked to identify themselves.

CSO: 4420

PAC CHAIRMAN LEBALLO URGES NIGERIA'S SUPPORT

Leballo Statement

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Nov 79 p 9

[Article by Nick Fadugba]

[Text] General freedom and independence, in a nationalist war, can only be achieved through the barrel of a gun, the chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), Mr Potlako Leballo, declared in Lagos yesterday.

He said that liberation fighters who hope to win wars at roundtable conferences or through ballot boxes would only lose their freedom by default since "it is not easy to defeat the enemy at his own game."

Mr Leballo called the London talks on Zimbabwe a "waste of time" and described the proposed round of new elections in the rebel colony as "genocide."

"Once we have another puppet like Muzorewa in power in Zimbabwe our position in Azania (South Africa) will be worsened," he said.

Mr Leballo was speaking at a Press conference held "to enlighten Nigerians about the organisation and strategical positions of liberation movements in South Africa."

He said the aim of the PAC, which broke away from the African National Congress (ANC), in 1958, was to set up a "government of the Africans by the African for the Africans."

Speaking on the activities of the PAC, he said it was unfair to accuse the movement of "doing too little fighting against the enemy."

"The freedom fighters lack rear bases, transit facilities, necessary logistics and other facilities because of the economic and military problems of the OAU member states," he said.

The PAC leader said countries neighbouring South Africa lacked the economic strength and military capability to fully support the armed struggle against the racist regime.

He urged the OAU to honour its pledge by giving full economic, military and other material assistance to South Africa's neighbours, including the "frontline states."

On behalf of his liberation movement, he extended gratitude to OAU members and socialist states for help already rendered.

In particular, Mr Leballo singled out Nigeria for special commendation. "It is a great pity that Nigeria is not a member of the Frontline states," he said.

The PAC chairman urged that more serious attention be paid to the creation of an African High Command, because "time is running out."

He said the PAC could not guarantee "white minority rights" in a liberated South Africa.

Nigerian Policy

Ikeja THE SUNDAY PUNCH in English 18 Nov 79 p 16

[Article by Toye Akiyode]

[Excerpts]

THE rift within the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) — a South African Liberation Movement — is causing concern for the Federal Government.

Mr. Potlako Leballo, President of the PAC, has been in Lagos all week to explain the situation to the Nigerian officials.

The government's support to PAC along with other recognised movements has been on the increase in the last two years and according to an official "some of these liberation movements have not proved deserving of our support."

The OAU as well as the United Nations have accorded recogni-

tion to both the Pan-Africanist Congress and the African Nationalist Congress from which the PAC split in 1958.

However, some African countries, notably the frontline states of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, have recommended reconciliation between the two movements or exclusive recognition of the ANC, founded in 1912.

Nigeria, on her own part, continues to support the two movements.

Meanwhile, a reliable source at state house said the federal government would review its assistance programme for liberation movements with a view to evolving an overall policy.

SIERRA LEONE SOCCER INCIDENT SHOULD NOT DESTROY MANO UNION

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 23 Nov 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] It would seem that some of us are overreacting to the surprised barbarity of the Sierra Leone troopers over the weekend during a "friendly" football match between the national teams of the neighbouring countries by calling for a cancellation of the Mano River Union.

While it may be true that in certain respects we are making great sacrifices economically to ensure that this regional venture succeed, its future enormous benefits to both countries deserve the sacrifices being made in terms of employment, improvement of the quality of life of the peoples within the immediate vicinity of a proposed Mano Hydro Scheme as well as the international highway to be constructed through international financing.

Then there is a Marine Training Institute about to go into operation next year in Marshall City. We know that Liberia has under its registration one of the largest maritime fleets in the world, but very few Liberians are employed on those ships. Well, a Marine Training Institute will provide trained personnel in this field and Liberians would again benefit much from this project so long as we take maximum advantage of its training programme.

One good thing is that the exhibition of brute force did not come from the Sierra Leone citizens, but from their troopers who have received their training from Cuba--and as we have learned, even the poor Sierra Leoneans dread their soldiers whose powers are now even greater than what they were when Sierra Leone was under military rule.

But be that as it may, let the military Frankenstein of our neighbour carry on; they may do us little harm, but let us not permit them to destroy the Mano River Union which is friendly bridge over now troubled waters. Soon these monsters will destroy themselves and together the brotherly and friendly peoples of Sierra Leone and Liberia will keep moving on for the improvement of that quality of life of each other. We expect, however, to receive that report from President Stevens regarding the Saturday incident which he has promised to investigate personally--without that report then his evident show of brotherly love and goodwill would be called to question.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION INAUGURATED IN FREETOWN--The West African Transport Workers' Federation has been inaugurated in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The inauguration took place during a two-day meeting of transport unions from Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, Togo, Sierra Leone and the Gambia recently. It was preceded by a transport workers' seminar on industrial relations in Bo, Sierra Leone and was attended by 42 delegates from the transport unions in the countries. The Nigerian delegates were drawn from the Nigeria Union of Railwaymen, NPA Workers Union, Dockworkers Union, Union of Seamen and Water Transport Workers of Nigeria and the National Union of Road Transport Employees. Officers elected at the conference were President-General, Mr A W Hassan, (Sierra Leone) Secretary-General, Mr Deji Oyeyemi (Nigeria) and Treasurer, Mr K J Yankey, (Ghana). Others are Deputy President-General, Mr M A Bakare, (Nigeria); Deputy President-General, Mr I Koranteng, (Ghana); Vice President-General, Mr Gaba Dovi, (Togo); Vice President-General, Mr J Davies (Liberia); Vice President-General, Mr Daddy Sowe (Gambia) and Deputy Treasurer, Mr K Fantognon, (Togo). Two deputy secretaries were also elected. They are Mr Ashietey (Ghana) and Mr A Brianah (Sierra Leone). The three posts of Assistant Secretaries went to Mr J Abam (Nigeria) Mr Yaha Alawe of (Togo) and Mr J E Mensah (Ghana). [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Nov 79 p 2]

REGIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE--Zambia will host a five-day conference to examine progress made by governments in implementing African regional plan of action and the integration of women in development next month. Over 500 representatives from the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Organization of African Unity (OAU) member governments and observers from the United Nations specialized and bilateral donors are expected to attend. The conference jointly convened by ECA and the African regional coordinating committee together with Zambia would also prepare for the world conference on UN decade for women (1975-85) to be held in Denmark next year. The spokesman, said the conference would suggest solutions to obstacles encountered by governments in implementing regional and world plans for action in women's integration in development. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 21 Nov 79 p 5]

MALAWI, ZAMBIAN DELEGATIONS--Johannesburg. Trade delegations from Zambia and Malawi visited Zimbabwe Rhodesia secretly this week to place orders for foodstuffs and agricultural goods, according to sources. The goods they ordered will be dispatched as soon as sanctions are lifted, reports the Herald Africa News Service. A spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said yesterday he had no knowledge of the visit, writes a HERALD reporter. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 79 p 1]

SA-ZAMBIA AIRLIFT--Lusaka--South African Airways and Zambia Airways have been operating cargo flights between South Africa and Zambia for the past four months--greatly easing the congestion on Zambia's southern rail route through Zimbabwe Rhodesia, it was confirmed yesterday. Mr David Cummings, general manager for Biddulphs, Lusaka-based cargo agents for Zambia Airways, said the flights had come into operation shortly after the end of the Commonwealth Conference in Lusaka in August and had received approval at the highest level from the South African and Zambian authorities. The flights had been on a one-for-one basis each week. Cargoes included a large quantity of foodstuffs, spare parts, mining machinery, raw materials, textiles and other goods which were generally not of a low-cost nature. The Zambia Airways' flights have been operating out of Lusaka and Ndola. In the past two weeks, the flights had been stepped up to four a week. Depending on the outcome of the present London talks on Zimbabwe Rhodesia, it was hoped to make the cargo flights a permanent feature. Meanwhile it has been disclosed that the Zambian Government is to embark on a massive exercise to speed up the hauling of vital imports from its Mwenso rail-head on the damaged Tazara Railway route to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Nov 79 p 5]

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE-RHODESIAN PILOT IN COURT ON EIGHT CHARGES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Dec 79 p 4

[Text]

A ZIMBABWE RHODESIAN pilot, Mr Johannes Christoffel Basson, was yesterday committed for trial on charges of attempting to murder Botswana policemen and other counts arising from incidents after he made an emergency landing in Botswana.

Mr Basson, who suffered a shoulder wound in the incidents, looked well when he appeared before the chief magistrate here, Mr R. F. Hunt.

HANDCUFFED

His trial in the high court in Lobatse is expected to start in February. He was ordered to remain in custody.

He was charged with attempting to murder Constable Joel Botshoma on October 29 by shooting him with a revolver, alternatively with intending to cause Constable Botshoma grievous bodily harm.

He was also charged with intending to kill Constable Gosego Molodi, alternatively with intending to cause him grievous bodily harm.

Other charges among the total of eight alleged that he assaulted Taziba Piet and a Constable Mabeka.

Mr Basson wore the same striped shirt and torn jeans that he wore on his previous appearances in the court. He was brought to the court handcuffed and guarded on the back of an open truck by three policemen.

His lawyer, Mr A. W. Jacobus, said after the hearing that Mr Basson had been attended by a doctor and was being well treated in custody.

Relatives handed Mr Basson packets of food after the hearing.

CSO: 4420

MULTIPARTY SYSTEM TO BE INSTALLED

London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Nov 79 p 2211

[Report on an interview with President Dacko]

[Text] A multi-party system will be installed once tribalism is eliminated, while huge investments are being sought through appeals to external aid, President Dacko has said in an interview with AFP.

He criticised the former Prime Minister, Ange Patasse, who is now being detained in Bangui's Ngaragba prison, the scene of Bokassa's murder of children earlier this year. He was also critical of M. Idi Lala, the representative of the Oubangui Patriotic Front which is led by Dr Abel Goumba who still resides in Cotonou.

"The opposition is multiplying its attack against me from overseas, although I saw M. Patasse five times before his (recent) arrest and he always promised to support me," the President said. "As for Idi Lala," he continued, "before leaving the country to go to Benin to bring Abel Goumba, he paid me a courtesy visit, reassuring me he would return soon."

"How can we install a multi-party system with such men?" the President asked. "After Bokassa we decided to increase the number of parties, but we soon found that the various movements were simply ethnic groups each wanting power and whose sole activity was to foment trouble. We ourselves want, above all, to get the country back on its feet. For that we need order."

The President said that he would wait two years before introducing multi-party politics in order to overcome the "tribalism."

He rejected speculation as to whether he would be offering Dr Goumba a post in the government if he returned to the country, commenting that he had to return first. Talks would not be held with an absentee.

The President added that he did not know if he would stand for elections by the time they are held. When asked about the fate of M. Patasse, the President said: "I do not know. In any case he will not be expelled since he is a Centrafrican, and too much blood has already flowed in this country for his life to be threatened. But he has truly attempted a coup de force."

President Dacko said work was still continuing on the inquiry into Bokassa's accomplices but an official report has yet to be produced. The former Emperor's sister, Mme Bagalema, has already been implicated, the President said.

On economic matters, President Dacko said that France had advanced aid enabling the government to pay officials while external aid would help the country, particularly in agriculture. Experts from bodies such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund were in the country making assessments.

CSO: 4420

CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

BOKASSA CLAIMS POVERTY--The former Emperor Bokassa has said that he bitterly regrets the sale of his properties in Europe to a French businessman and he said that he was broke. It is difficult to believe Bokassa in so far that he controlled the country's diamond production and had exported enormous amounts. Reports from Abidjan claim that Bokassa has now been moved into a wing of the Presidential Palace because he had attacked the guards preventing him from leaving the property in Cocody where he was staying.
[Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Nov 79 p 2211]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

JOINING IDB--The board of directors of the Islamic Development Bank has recommended that The Gambia should be accepted as a Bank member. The Bank is now providing interest-free loans in 114 operations in 30 countries. Interest is forbidden under Islamic economic law and profits from deals are shared. President Sir Dawda Jawara has said that The Gambia is expected to join the Islamic Development Bank by March next year. He was speaking about his recent visit to Saudi Arabia, in his capacity as chairman of CILSS. He said that the IDB had agreed to undertake feasibility studies on food security in the Sahel and to send a mission to Ougadougou to study the possibility of financing CILSS projects. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Nov 79 p 2212]

CHINESE STADIUM--A 30-man Chinese mission has begun work on building a multi-purpose sports stadium to hold 20,000 people. (More than 30 Gambian workers have already been taken on to the workforce.) When the stadium is completed in 1983 it will have facilities for track and field athletics, football, basketball, volleyball, and lawn tennis. There will also be a 150-bed hospital and training and other ancillary rooms. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Nov 79 p 2212]

METRIC SYSTEM IN JANUARY--The Ministry of Finance and Trade has launched a campaign to remind people that the changeover to metric measurements comes into force on January 1, after which date it will be illegal to use imperial measurements in any trade. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Nov 79 p 2212]

CSO:4420

MINISTER PUBLICIZES REPORT ON AUGUST CENSUS RESULTS

Details of Report

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Nov 79 pp 1, 20

[Article by George Odiko]

[Text] **KENYA's population, in the last 10 years, has gone up by about five million people, according to the results of the August census, a population increase of about 50 per cent.**

The census report was made public yesterday by Dr. Robert Ouko, the Economic Planning and Community Affairs Minister, at a Press conference in Nairobi.

He announced that the August counting now puts Kenya's population at 15,322,000 — compared with 10,943,000 counted in August 1969.

And the figure makes Kenya one of the countries with the highest population growth rates in the world.

According to the census report, Nairobi has almost doubled its population, which 10 years ago stood at just over 400,000. It now stands at 835,000.

According to provincial distribution, Rift Valley Province leads, with 3,240,000. It is followed by Eastern Province with 2,717,000, Nyanza Province (2,634,000), Central Province (2,348,000), Western Province (1,836,000), Coast Province (1,339,000), Nairobi (835,000) and North-Eastern Province (373,000).

The first five most heavily populated districts are Kakamega with 1,033,000, Machakos (1,019,000), Kisii (867,000), Meru (833,000), and South Nyanza (815,000).

The remaining districts, with the exception of Nairobi (counted as a province), fall below 800,000 population mark.

Urban population showed Nairobi leading with 835,000, followed by Mombasa with 342,000, Kisumu (180,000), Nakuru (83,000), Meru (73,000), Eldoret (69,000), Thika (41,000), and Nyeri (36,000). The remaining urban centres each have populations of below 35,000.

Dr. Ouko said the country has 24 towns, including Nairobi, each with a population of more than 10,000 people. He added that the urban population accounted for

12.6 per cent of the total national population.

But Dr. Ouko said the population figures were based on hand counts, "and are subject to adjustment when computer totals become available and all the evidence as to the completeness of the count has been studied."

He, however, said the figures were close to what was expected on the basis of projections made from the previous census, and from the current knowledge of fertility and mortality rates derived from surveys undertaken in the inter-censal years.

The Central Bureau of Statistics was also undertaking a post enumeration survey as an independent check on the completeness of the coverage at the main census.

The Minister said the first indications were that the quality of the data was also good. In other words, the census would provide the information required about population distribution and growth, and the rates of fertility and mortality, with baseline information about internal migration.

The information would next year be rigorously cross-checked for internal consistency as well as for quality, the Minister said.

He added that census information was now being prepared for processing. But this was a time consuming job he said, entailing transcription of about 400 million characters, and was expected to take much of next year, and thereafter a detailed analysis for publication would be ready.

Dr. Ouko explained that census

information was useful to the country as the Government would use it in carrying out effective planning for all purposes — political, economic, medical and others.

Asked whether this would necessitate increased number of constituencies and wards, he said this was outside his jurisdiction, but he believed the census would be used in all fields in Kenya.

The knowledge of a country's population was also useful in business and setting the rate of industrialisation and planning of agricultural development, local trade, and the labour market, he added.

POPULATION distribution by provinces and districts:
NAIROBI, 835,000.

CENTRAL PROVINCE: Kiambu, 684,000; Kirinyaga, 394,000; Murang'a, 647,000; Nyandarua, 223,000; Nyeri, 487,000. Total 2,348,000.

COAST: Kilifi, 428,000; Kwale, 237,000; Lamu, 42,000; Mombasa, 342,000; Taita Taveta, 145,000; Tana River, 92,000. Total 1,339,000.

EASTERN PROVINCE: Embu, 262,000; Isiolo, 43,000; Kitui, 464,000; Machakos, 1,019,000; Marsabit, 54,000; Meru, 833,000. Total 2,717,000.

NORTH-EASTERN PROVINCE: Garissa, 129,000; Mandera, 105,000; Wajir, 139,000. Total 373,000.

NYANZA: Kisii, 367,000; Kisumu, 490,000; Siaya, 472,000; South Nyanza, 815,000. Total 2,634,000.

RIFT VALLEY: Baringo, 283,000; Elgeyo Marakwet, 149,000; Kajiado, 149,000; Kericho, 635,000; Laikipia, 134,000; Nakuru, 522,000; Nandi, 233,000; Narok, 213,000; Trans Nzoia, 250,000; Samburu, 77,000; Turkana, 143,000; Uasin Gishu, 304,000; West Pokot, 158,000. Total 3,240,000.

WESTERN PROVINCE: Bungoma, 503,000; Busia, 300,000; Kakamega, 1,633,000. Total 1,836,000.

KENYA TOTAL — 15,322,000.

Population distribution in towns: Nairobi, 835,000; Mombasa, 342,000; Kisumu, 150,000; Nakuru, 93,000; Meru, 73,000; Eldoret, 50,000; Thika, 41,000; Nyeri, 34,000; Kakamega, 32,000; Kisii, 31,000; Kericho, 30,000; Kitale, 28,000.

Bungoma, 25,000; Busia, 25,000; Malindi, 23,000; Nanyuki, 19,000; Webuye, 18,000; Murang'a, 15,000; Garissa, 14,000; Isiolo, 11,000; Naivasha, 11,000; Nyahururu, 11,000; Athi River, 10,000; Maralal, 10,000.

Kenyan Population Growth Alarming

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The Minister for Economic Planning and Community Affairs, Dr. Robert Ouko, revealed yesterday what many had feared—that Kenya's population has increased by five million in the last 10 years to a total of 15,322,000. Final figures based on computer totals may alter the number, but the end result is very important because population censuses are conducted to enable the Government to know the exact number of people in the country so as to involve them, as far as possible, in economic and other plans for the future.

The provisional total is close to what was expected on the basis of projections made from the previous census and from the current knowledge of fertility and mortality rates derived from surveys undertaken in the intercensal years.

For quite a long time now, it has been known to our planners that Kenya's population growth rate of 3.9 per cent was not healthy.

If this growth is not brought under control it will mean that the population will redouble in about 20 years, making the Government's commitment to faster social and economic development very hard to implement.

Though the census results provide vital information about population distribution and growth and the rates of fertility and mortality, together with further important and relevant information about internal migration, they do not by themselves provide solutions to problems caused by uncontrolled population increase. Even with lack of employment and accommodation Nairobi has, for example, grown into a city of 835,000 people; any further population growth will mean more slums, more joblessness and more crime in the capital. The same can be said about all the other urban centres of Kenya.

The report released by the Minister yesterday is far from being complete. For a detailed analysis of our population to be made many tables have to be prepared, entailing the transcription of approximately 400 million characters. This is not an easy task and cannot be done in a short time. It will need most of next year to tabulate. Though all facets of our population are not yet available, the figures now available reveal that a large number of our people live in the rural areas, which must be given an economic boost in all our future development plans. This will not only make their lives more bearable but will also ensure that the present mass migration of people from the rural to urban areas will be discouraged.

More than that, the figures also show the importance of family planning schemes, which also need to be intensified if our population growth is to be controlled. Problems of over-population are already being felt. They show their ugly face in the form of crowded hospitals, schools, buses, matatus and even residential areas. The big slum-building booms in Nairobi and all our towns are further evidence of the pressure of a rising population on existing social institutions.

Though there has not been a general alarm about the population explosion in Kenya, we can hardly claim to be one of the most roomy nations on earth. Neither can we claim to have a surplus of food or productive capacity. To cope with the population boom, there is an urgent need to open up more land for the settlement of landless people. But even the settlement of people must be carried out with the utmost care so that the present rate of population increase is not encouraged in settlement areas.

If Kenya is to avoid becoming a nation where people are so crowded that they are forced to live in tall buildings accommodating many families, as is already happening in more densely populated parts of the world; if we are to make sure that we avoid creating a situation whereby we are so many that there is little land left for recreation, for trees and for wildlife; if we are to minimise the present intense competition for jobs; if we do not want to be faced with a food scarcity created by population pressure . . . then we have to intensify our family planning schemes.

We must not lose sight of the fact that our population growth is not only alarming but that it also is among the highest in the world. There are many dangers that go hand in hand with a population which grows faster than the economy.

Steps must be taken now to ensure that we avoid these dangers.

MEASURES TO END FOOD SHORTAGE EXPECTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Nov 79 p 5

[Text] GOVERNMENT is expected to introduce stern measures to end a shortage of basic foods, Central Provincial Trade Development officer, Mr. Shem Obondi said this week.

Addressing a general meeting of the Nyeri branch of Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Obondi said although Nyeri was receiving 1,500 cartons of tea leaves -- an increase from 700 cartons -- it was still in short supply.

He said Wananchi were shocked to experience shortages of essential foods like tea, rice, and wheat flour when the economy was in their hands. And he urged traders to reveal loopholes through which food disappeared and exercise fair distribution.

Mr. Obondi said it was thought sub-agents were retailing the tea and warned the Government would take far-reaching measures once the truth was established.

Mr. Obondi said there were about 2,500 businessmen in the area but only 147 had become members and he called on businessmen in the district to join.

He said President Moi had become patron of the chamber and urged members not to take it lightly.

Mr. Obondi told the Nyeri chamber branch to take advantage of the new Kenya Industrial Estates in Nyeri by making recommendations to the Japanese experts now planning the project.

He said the estate was aimed at industrialising rural areas, creating jobs for young people and making use of local raw materials.

Mr. Oscar Beuttah, who retained his vice-chairmanship of the chamber branch said the branch was on a sound financial footing.

CSO: 4420

DEFENSE DATA OBTAINED FROM PUBLICLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 25 Nov 79 p 4

[Article by Chege Mbitiru]

[Text] **WHEN Jeremiah Kiereini, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence and Office of the President, recently said that Kenya is more ready than ever to defend her borders, it was not a case of braggadocio.**

Long pointed at as being inferior to its neighbours militarily, Kenya is now poised to quantitatively become at par with most of its neighbours and, in some cases, qualitatively superior.

In addition, but for non-military factors, Kenya may soon turn out to be militarily stronger than any other country in the region apart from Ethiopia and Sudan. After all, defence is more than arms and soldiers.

This is the picture that emerges from publicly available information which, in most cases, understates the reality.

Like in most other countries, the backbone of Kenya's defence in the army and modern armies need armour and particularly tanks. So far the Kenya Army has boasted of three Saladin and 30 Panther (AML-60/70) armoured cars,

according to the "International Journal of Strategic Studies".

But in the pipeline, according to the journal, are 60 Vickers tanks on order. Other reports have given the figure as 80. In comparison to its neighbours, Kenya will be at par with Somalia — at least before the Ogaden war above Tanzania, which had 40 (before the war against Idi Amin), Scorpions on order and also above Uganda, with 35 at the time of Amin's rule.

However, according to specifications in "Jane's Book of Tanks and Armoured Vehicles", only the T-62 can rival the Vickers and only in one respect — speed at 55 km. per hour compared to Vickers' 53 km. per hour. Both have equal cruising range at 480 km., but then the Vickers' gun range surpasses the T-62's.

Tanzania's figures on the armoured personnel carriers (APC) are not available. Uganda on the other hand had at least 150 of two types, at the time of Amin. Somalia had the same number before the Ogaden war while Kenya, according to the "International Journal of Strategic Studies," has 25.

In the pipeline, however, Kenya has, according to the journal, 32 helicopters on order. These can carry up to seven men at 200 km. per hour.

Troop ferrying is only one of this model's many roles.

The machine can be used for command and control, scouting and light attack (since it is armed with 2.75 inch rockets and a 7.62 mm mini gun) and can be equipped with air to surface attack weapons.

In this category, Kenya has ordered missiles that can be used to hit targets on the ground either from the air or ground. Called Tow, these missiles can be mounted on helicopters or on some types of APC for tanks and APC's they are lethal.

The infantry, helicopters and armour need air protection to operate effectively. For this Kenya has 21 combat aircraft. This compares with Somalia's 25 (before the Ogaden war), Tanzania's 20 (before at least three of them were shot down during the war against Amin) and Uganda 31 (before some of them were destroyed during the war with Tanzania).

All these aircraft are either Russian or Chinese MiGs.

The MiG-21, according to "Jane's All Aircraft," are the most widely used fighters. There are several versions of MiG-21s but the American-made F-5Es, which Kenya flies, are more than a match for them.

Similarly the other fighters in Kenya's arsenal are in no way inferior to either MiG-19s or MiG-17s, particularly as attack aircraft.

These are the Strikemasters and the Hawker Hunters.

In addition to this, the "International Journal of Strategic Studies" says Kenya has ordered 12 Hawk T32 trainers.

Defence, however, involves more than soldiers and equipment. There is the quality of the men, a country's economy and political situation. And in all these, Kenya has an edge over the other countries.

CSO: 4420

IRREGULARITIES IN RICE, WHEAT FLOUR SALES NOTED

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 25 Nov 79 p 4

[Article by Dorothy Kweyu]

[Text] THE Weights and Measures Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry recently prosecuted four women for overcharging on rice by using unauthorised measures.

The prosecutions were triggered by SUNDAY NATION, which wanted to know what the department was doing to curb the exploitative methods of selling rice by under-measure cups, which is rampant amidst an acute and recognised rice shortage.

The Weights and Measures inspectors, who are also price control enforcers, visited Eastleigh market to investigate the complaints which concerned

members of the public have been raising constantly.

As a result of the investigation, Emmah Ng'ish, Lukia Wanjiku, Esther Wangari and Florence Mutunga were found selling Basmati rice at Sh. 10 per kilogramme, which was above the maximum controlled retail price of Sh. 4.70.

They all pleaded "guilty" and were each fined Sh. 500 or two months in default.

While the fines were paid, the efforts of the Weights and Measures people are just a drop in the ocean on a matter that has been causing concern to rice-lovers for some time.

And not only rice, for yet another item — wheat flour — has joined the list of commodities in short supply.

According to an Eastleigh retailer, wheat has been in short supply since early this year. The retailer, who said that he has

been getting less and less wheat since the beginning of the year said he had noticed a marked drop in July when he started getting one bale of 12 by two kilogrammes of flour from his wholesaler.

But this too has changed for the worse, for he now gets a similar amount in a fortnight's time.

"You cannot be given the amount you want," he said, adding that the little they get they have to keep for their regular customers.

He blamed some wholesalers who allegedly sell a Sh. 66 worth bale of flour at anything between Sh. 80 and Sh. 100 to hotel and kiosk owners.

Unlike in the past when wheat flour was supplied by the millers, a wholesaler, Mrs. Mary Mbugua of Gitura Grocers, Eastleigh, said that they now have to get the flour themselves.

This, the retailer noted, was resulting in many irregularities. Because food enterprises were ready to pay any price, some wholesalers did not even get to their stores with the flour. "Today we didn't get anything" has become a common statement by certain wholesalers, he said, who he alleged sold to eating place owners at exorbitant prices before getting to the shops.

[see next page]

Another wholesaler, the proprietor of Riuki Provision Store, called for a review of the wheat wholesale licencees, some of whom, he alleged, did not distribute their supplies in the authorised manner.

Supporting claims by the retailer that a bale of wheat flour was going for Sh. 100 instead of Sh. 66, he called for a more equitable distribution of licences.

He noted that kiosk owners in particular were never without madazi, oil-dipped scones made almost entirely from wheat flour, and wondered how they were constantly supplied when the average consumer found it hard to get a single bag from retailers.

Although it was not exactly known who was selling to the kiosk owners, SUNDAY NATION learnt nonetheless that a two-kilo bag of flour could be obtained at a shop on First Avenue Eastleigh for Sh. 10, a good Sh. 4.45 above the controlled price of Sh. 5.55.

A similar situation is said to prevail in Mathare Valley.

Explaining away the mystery of under-measure rice at certain Nairobi markets amidst a general rice shortage, an informed source told SUNDAY NATION that some of the women, and in particular those selling at various open air markets, were acting on behalf of wholesalers on commission basis.

He pointed out that a number of city stores had weekly allocations from the Maize and Produce Board.

It was reliably learnt that weekly rice deliveries from the National Irrigation Board's Mwea Rice Mills had fallen from 10,000 12-by-two kilogramme bales and 5,000 bags to "right now nothing."

CSO: 4420

BUTCHERS UNION OPPOSES MOVE TO INCREASE BEEF PRICES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Nov 79 p 20

[Text] THE Kenya National Butchers Union has called on the Government to leave beef prices intact.

The call was made over the weekend by the union's secretary-general, Mr. Elly Aluvalu Yasena.

Mr. Yasena said his organisation was opposed to the move to increase beef prices.

He said the union would like to see the Government remove meat, including beef, from the list of price-controlled commodities.

In the meantime, farmers and cattle traders are still awaiting business boom as a result of the anticipated beef price increases, he added.

This is the first time in the history of butchers to ask the Government not to increase beef prices.

In the past, it was the butchers who always urged the Government to increase meat prices.

Mr. Yasena told BUSINESS NATION that any beef price increase would adversely affect the butcher's industry and beef consumers in this country.

He said his union had been in touch with officials of price control department, Finance Ministry, and that the officers had told him no new beef price increases were in the pipeline.

Last week, an Agriculture Ministry official told the NATION that the Ministry had already worked out new beef prices, but that they were not likely to be announced until the new Government had been formed.

Early this month, reports attributed to Vice-President and Finance Minister Mwai Kibaki, stated that beef prices would be increased.

Mr. Yasena said that, because of such reports which were unrefuted, his union could not take seriously explanations by the price control officials that beef price increases were not forthcoming.

Since the announcement of the anticipated price increases, farmers and cattle traders were hoarding cattle.

Mr. Yasena wanted the position to be clarified and, in any case, his union would not like to see prices increased.

If beef prices rose, Mr. Yasena argued, it would follow automatically that prices of cattle would also rise.

He stated, since the purchasing power of many wananchi was so low, many butchers in rural areas in particular, would be seriously affected.

Asked how the uncontrolled beef prices would help stabilise prices, Mr. Yasena said, if this was done, there would be much competition amongst butchers to sell as much as they could — thus prices would find their own low levels.

The present prices, he concluded, were already high enough for the country. Even at these prices, many people could still not afford buying beef.

PRIVATE STORES DENY SABOTAGE CAMPAIGN AGAINST UCHUMI CHAIN

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 25 Nov 79 p 4

[Article by Mohamed Warsama]

[Text] **HIGHLY PLACED** officials in the Government-owned Uchumi Supermarkets have charged privately-owned self-service stores, reportedly opposed to the idea of state control of consumer outlets, with having attempted to sabotage the Government chain of stores.

But spokesmen for privately-owned self-service stores have dismissed the claim as untrue.

According to Uchumi sources, since the Government acquired the chain in 1976 after the former owners lost their trade licences Uchumi Supermarkets had been subjected to hostile competition from privately-owned self-service stores designed to drive the Government enterprise out of business.

The sources indicated that some wholesalers had reportedly been urged not to supply any goods to the Uchumi supermarkets allegedly because Uchumi was not in a position to pay for the goods.

"This claim was nonsense," said the sources. But one spokesman for a large self-service store told SUNDAY NATION that Uchumi has been falling behind its commitments to suppliers.

The sources also said that some manufacturers who allegedly had interest in the privately-owned outlets had also been refusing to supply goods to Uchumi.

But all owners of self-service stores interviewed by SUNDAY NATION have flatly denied that manufacturers had any interests in the ownership of their stores.

At other times, claimed the sources, the same manufacturers were supplying items to the private stores while telling Uchumi that they did not have the same items in stock.

The sources also said that the private manufacturers who held "interests" in the private stores were giving additional discounts to their own shops while depriving Uchumi of the same.

"The greatest weapon they have been using against Uchumi," said the sources, "is underpricing. The private self-service stores, with the additional discount rates they have been getting, went out of their way to underprice goods available in the Uchumi stores."

According to the sources, another tactic employed in the "Uchumi War" was to send someone to Uchumi stores to plant goods bearing high price tags. "The idea was to drive away Uchumi's customers, making them believe that Uchumi goods are overpriced," said the sources.

As a result of the hostile competition, the sources said, Uchumi in its initial years of operation suffered a loss but business has been rapidly picking up since last year.

Mr. Mahesh J. Patel, managing director of Woolworths Ltd., flatly denied that his company was opposed to the idea of Government participation in the consumer trade.

"I don't agree with that because there is a lot of Government enterprise in the private sector. The Government-owned Uchumi enterprise has been in existence since 1976. Even if we don't welcome it, there is nothing we can do about it," he told the SUNDAY NATION. He added: "I think the field is wide enough so that there is room for everybody."

On the question of sabotage, Patel said: "I have no comment

to make because it is a word that covers a lot of things."

Commenting on the allegation that competitors had been planting goods in Uchumi with high price tags to chase away customers, Patel said: "All I can say is that if people can plant goods in their stores so easily without being noticed, their security system is very poor."

On the question of additional discounts denied to Uchumi and given to others, Patel said that this depended solely on the quantity of goods ordered by individual stores.

He also denied that his store was getting goods denied to Uchumi saying: "Sometimes they have goods which I don't have."

He pointed out that Uchumi as a Government body was able to get rice, salt and sugar, which were in short supply, from the KNTC while a lot of privately-owned stores were unable to get these commodities.

The managing director of a large privately-owned self-service store, who requested anonymity, claimed that manufacturers were reluctant to supply Uchumi with goods because "they cannot meet their commitments in time."

He added: "Manufacturers would have been delighted to supply Uchumi with goods because they are the largest organisation with five branches."

Uchumi Supermarkets Ltd. was established in January, 1976, after its restructuring by the Government as a largely ICDC-owned enterprise. Uchumi entered a management agreement with the Italian firm of Standa S.P.A. Milano.

Under the agreement, five Standa-men were sent to manage Uchumi. The agreement expired early this year, at which time a Kenyan, Mr. E. Ngotho, was appointed to take over as general manager.

CSO: 4420

ROOT CAUSES OF STUDENT UNREST MUST BE EXPLORED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] THERE once was a complacent time in Kenya when overseas news of widespread student violence would draw a gloating response that "it could never happen here."

In November, 1979, it is clear that our complacent days are over. Thursday's incident near Thika of school girls at Maryhill Secondary School setting their library ablaze followed Monday's rampage by over 400 students at Nairobi Girls' School in protest against the school diet. In Embu, Kangaru School students held a strike to press for action on various demands.

Earlier in the month Kitui High School's headmaster was stoned and crockery smashed because the meals weren't served on time.

At Butere Girls High School last month, students set fire to the school's sugar-cane farm after discovering no milk in their morning tea.

The list goes on, but more important than the superficial wicks of ignition, such as no milk, late meals or dull food, is the need to make some real sense out of this new wave of student violence.

A number of questions must be asked: Is this a new generation of students unlike their parents, who never would have dreamed of abusing school property, leave alone headmasters?

Or is this simply a new generation with higher educational expectations and greater discontent? Fortunately, the Ministry of Education has said that they are investigating the matter. It is important that the Ministry recognises its responsibility to do so.

Attorney-General Mr. Njonjo last month described the Ministry's headquarters as "a corridor of confusion" and criticised the Ministry for failing to provide teachers with the necessary facilities to carry out their duties.

There can never be a time, past or present, when our society can condone student violence. But to tackle the problem, parents, student representatives, teachers and the Ministry of Education must explore the root causes honestly and co-operate in working out solutions.

PRESIDENT ACTS TO PREVENT DELAY IN HOLDING EXAMINATIONS

President's Statement in Nakuru

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Joseph Karimi]

[Text] **PRESIDENT Moi has taken swift action to avert a plan by some people to delay Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) papers from reaching their respective centres for tomorrow's exam date.**

More than 250,000 pupils will sit the exam tomorrow as scheduled — as a result of President Moi's intervention.

In a statement issued at Nakuru yesterday, the President said that immediately after he had learnt of the move by the saboteurs last Friday, he instructed police to take charge of the delivery of the papers to all districts in liaison with district education officers and district commissioners — who are chairmen of District Education Boards.

President Moi called upon all DEOs and DCs to make sure the examination is conducted smoothly.

According to informed sources, the exam papers had reached schools by yesterday. The Kenya Police Airwing was deployed to deliver them to outlying districts and ensure that all centres are ready for tomorrow morning.

Reliable sources told the NATION yesterday that Police Commissioner Ben Gethi had personally supervised the emergency operation to offload, transport and distribute the papers over the weekend.

Sources close to the operation said the papers, which are printed in the UK to avoid leakage and cheating, were late to arrive. The delay was blamed on the late printing of the papers, and the way they were transported to Mombasa by boat.

The sources said the papers were loaded onto a ship later than usual and that they were packed in a bottom hatch. So, on arrival, the goods on top had to be removed before the papers could be reached.

Because of all those problems — and the exam date coming on apace — the Ministry of Education "did not contact the Office of the President for advice, but kept the affair among themselves," a Government source told the NATION.

And, last Friday, when President Moi learned of the move to delay the papers, he directed police to swing into action and avert the situation.

The offloading started immediately and the papers went into five bogies, reaching Nairobi on Saturday morning.

Offloading and immediate distribution of the papers was done and by yesterday, the papers had reached their respective centres.

President's Quick Action Praised

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] One of the most important achievements of this country is the ability of our Government to educate an increasing number of the population of children of school-going age. Every year, there are more parents seeking Std. I positions for their children; and the Ministry of Education is doing everything possible to translate the Kanu aspiration of providing seven years of free primary education to all Kenyan children into a reality. Unfortunately this effort by the Ministry of Education and the party is being frustrated by a few greedy individuals who are either out to make a few more shillings illegally, or to make sure that only their own children and those of their friends get the first opportunity to benefit from the Government's schemes of providing decent education to our children.

This sinister plot was exposed yesterday by President Moi who acted quickly in averting a plan by some saboteurs who wanted to delay the Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) papers so as not to reach their respective centres in time for tomorrow's examination. There are more than 250,000 young Kenyans who have been going to school for the last seven years preparing for that crucial examination which is used as a yardstick to determine who goes to high school for further education and who is eliminated. Naturally those who were plotting to sabotage this important examination in Kenya were not only offending the 250,000 innocent young boys and girls; but they were in actual fact offending the entire country which is totally involved in the commitment to educate all children.

This is indeed a crime against every Kenyan who wants to see illiteracy wiped out from the face of this country and the culprits should be dealt with ruthlessly.

President Moi yesterday proved to all Kenyans to be truly concerned about the future of our children who obviously will not be in a position to play their full parts in developing this nation without the necessary education needed for such commitments.

No sooner did President Moi learn of the sabotage than he took quick action to order the police to take charge of the delivery of the papers to all districts in liaison with District Education Officers and District Commissioners. There must be nothing to hinder the examination from being conducted in a smooth manner. If there were malpractices in the past to make sure that only the children of the rich passed the CPE to get access to the best secondary schools in this country, then yesterday President Moi put a full stop to that malpractice. From now on, only merit will give our children the opportunity to get the best education this country can offer. The credit for correcting that serious mistake must go to President

Moi who, as a very experienced teacher knows very well what this nation has to lose when a deserving and intelligent child is denied the opportunity to develop his or her potentials due to corrupt practices in some high offices in the establishment.

We understand that the CPE could not have been done in time this year if the President had not acted quickly to expose the sabotage. Obviously the sabotage was meant to give some unscrupulous people enough time to reveal the contents of the examination papers to their relatives and friends. This act of sabotage only reminds us of recent warning by the Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Njonjo who told the country that while teachers and students worked hard to achieve educational requirements, their efforts were being frustrated by some high ranking officials in the headquarters of the Ministry of Education whom he described as "stumbling blocks". Who are these officials? Let it be clearly understood that this country cannot have time for any stumbling blocks in any Ministry, let alone that as crucial as the Ministry of Education.

After all, President Moi's Government has already pledged to the people to work hard to attain our goal of seven years of free primary education and extending and improving education in secondary schools. Our educational plans are so vital that no outline of our national strategies can be complete without reference to them and no one should be allowed to hinder Kanu plans under the leadership of President Moi to make education the key to human fulfilment.

CSO: 4420

KENYA JOINS QUEST FOR CHEAP ENERGY SOURCES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Nov 79 p 29

[Article by Ogarth P. Rowlands]

[Text] KENYA amongst many other countries, has for numerous years considered possibilities of alternative sources of energy in order to reduce her dependency on expensive oil.

In Kenya, the determined quests for new and relatively cheap energy sources have born fruit to such an extent that some of them have become rewarding realities.

Hydro-electricity, together with fuelwood and charcoal, seemed the only primary domestic sources of energy as alternatives to the use of oil but, surprisingly enough, research, forward-planning and thinking have pinpointed additional alternatives which have made an impact on the energy scene.

About four years ago, Kenya embarked upon a project to provide electricity from geothermal resources which involved digging, surveying, collecting data and generally working on a programme to give Kenya an alternative source of power which would lessen her dependence on expensive oil-powered generators.

The main idea behind the project was to tap the potentially enormous power sources which lay beneath the earth's surface — not oil, but natural boiling water and steam which could eventually be harnessed to generate electricity.

It was believed that the

successful exploitation of geothermal resources could progressively contribute to Kenya's growing power requirements and that geothermal power could supplement and possibly replace oil as a form of energy.

A geothermal plant which is now under construction will be commissioned in 1981 and will soon become a major source of power in Kenya.

But what are the other additional alternatives? It has been established that some plants can be useful sources of energy. Growing in the north-eastern arid areas of Kenya, bordering Ethiopia, is a plant called Jojoba, which grows in well-drained, coarse and well-aerated desert soil.

This plant produces nuts which contain oil, the oil being, equal, and to a large extent, superior to the fast vanishing sperm whale oil which is used as a lubricant to withstand extreme pressure in gears and transmissions.

Kenya, with this in mind, proposes to commence growing of the Jojoba plant on a large scale in order to be able to eventually reap the rewards from this nut-producing plant.

Escalating prices have forced farmers to look for alternative means of drying produce.

Brazil, for example, came up with a brilliant idea which involved the use of a grain drier

that never touched or relied on oil. Instead of oil, the grain drier uses such easily accessible items such as sawdust, maize cobs, firewood and, believe it or not, stalks, coffee and wheat husks, just to name a few.

In fact, during the Brazilian Expo Trade Fair in 1977 this money-saver was brought to Kenya's attention.

The result was that one of these driers was imported into Kenya and is now fully-utilised in the drying process for coffee. The use of the special grain drier has certainly reaped rewards as the machine is very easy to handle, is not as complicated as oil or electric driers and is the cheapest on the market up to now.

The drier has also proved to be most economical and will definitely assist Kenyan farmers in their efforts to save on Kenya's expensive oil and will also reduce the cost of grain drying. The drier can dry up to 40 tons of grain per hour!

It was in Japan that researchers turned to the eucalyptus tree and other plants in search of a synthetic fuel in order to decrease Japan's all but total dependence on imported oil.

It was found that it was possible to make a fuel similar to gasoline from the oil of the eucalyptus tree. In fact, the liquid derived from the tree could drive a small tilling machine and the adjustments that had to be made to the motor were minor.

The eucalyptus fuel had a higher octane than gasoline and burned cleaner. The only problem was that it was more difficult to ignite.

It is not surprising to note that Japan, being so dependent on imported oil, allocated a great deal of money this year for research into plant fuels including eucalyptus oil.

In fact, Japan is placing more faith in sugar cane alcohol than in other vegetable fuels in a campaign to reduce Japan's dependence on imported crude oil to less than 50 per cent by 1980.

It is encouraging to know that Kenya is also going ahead with a sugar cane alcohol plant to be operated in Western Kenya.

In addition to the eucalyptus tree as a source, there is another plant called Aosango, a cactus-like plant, with sap characteristics similar to petroleum, which is presently under intensive investigation. It is, in fact, important to realise that there are various plants with saps rich in hydrocarbons.

Energy can also be produced from warm waters such as the waters of the India Ocean or Lake Victoria. A device which could produce energy from warm water is presently under investigation in the Pacific.

In what is regarded as a milestone in the search for new energy sources, the first Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) plant is now producing usable quantities of electricity.

The method involves using the ocean's warm surface water heated by solar energy and cold water from 850 metres deep, as fuel.

Although sunshine is one of Australia's best-known assets and has stimulated a great deal of interest in harnessing solar energy, the use of wind as a vital energy source has never been ignored.

Windmills are a common sight in rural Australia and have been for at least 40 years, pumping water from deep sources.

Recently, small wind generators have been used for electrical power in remote areas

and also in telecommunications relay stations, lighthouses and also navigation lights.

The reason for this is because of the mounting oil prices and the increasing costs of running diesel generators in rural areas. There has, therefore, been a renewed interest in wind power.

A technique developed in Britain recently as an energy saving insulation system now provides cheap, sturdy and water-proof emergency housing, and, quite surprisingly, the technique involves the use of brown paper.

The framework of brown paper is sprayed with a blend of chemicals and the covering sets immediately to form a coating. The coating is impervious to moisture and weather.

The frame so formed can then be cut into any shape or form with a knife to form doors or windows.

The blend of chemicals serves as an energy saver and as an insulator and has what is called a certain "U value."

The "U value" of a wall, floor or roof of a building is a measurement of its ability to conduct heat out of a building. (The greater the "U value," the greater is the heat loss)

This form of insulating material has been used to insulate cargo vessels at sea where the reduction of normal insulating material has enabled an extra 100 ton of cargo to be carried.

Certainly worth mentioning is a subject that many would turn up their nose to, and that is the good old manure heap as a source of energy for the future. It may be surprising to note that for five days, 50 experts from 20 countries discussed, in Bremen, ways and means of helping this mild form of generating electricity gain a foothold.

In fact, more and more farms are setting up their own small power stations fired with cattle or pig manure.

In the thinly populated areas of the Third World there is no alternative to biogas, which is methane with a high energy-content produced from rotting

waste. Europe is now taking a great deal of interest in biogas.

But only a few years ago, the use of sunlight to generate electricity on any scale was frowned upon. The financial stumbling block was silicon solar cells, produced at the time exclusively for the generation of power in satellites. By now, the conversion of light into electricity has certainly gained a foothold.

The possibilities of using solar generating equipment and power stations seems to be the unanimous view of many experts in many countries.

Another alternative to petroleum fuel has been the topic of great interest in aviation circles in America. It may be possible to develop a liquid hydrogen-fuelled cargo plane on an experimental basis in an effort to fight rising fuel costs of air transportation of cargo.

In addition to this alternative source of energy for flying purposes, some developed countries have already found viable sources for cars and buses involving the use of either electricity or alcohol, to such an extent that in a year or two road vehicles will definitely be powered without the need of oil and petroleum.

It is envisaged that, in Kenya, the proportion of energy from domestic resources will rise considerably in the near future, as hydro and geothermal energy sources are tapped, along with other important generating sources presently under intensive investigations.

As the crisis already created by the oil price increases, and as Kenya joins hands with other countries in search of valuable and viable alternatives, it may be well worth remembering that necessity is the mother of invention.

CIVIL SERVANTS PRESENT NEW SALARY STRUCTURE TO REVIEW BODY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Cornelius Nyamboki]

[Text] CIVIL servants could have their salaries tripled if a new salary structure, submitted to the Waruhiu review committee yesterday, is accepted.

In a 70-page memorandum handed to the salary review committee by the Union of Kenya Civil Servants, a pay rise of 200 per cent and the creation of a new job group for the head of the Civil Service has been proposed.

Arguing that the new salary structure will compensate workers for the cumulative cost of living increase since 1972, the secretary-general of the union, Mr. Alphayo Nyakundi told the eight-man committee: "We invite the committee to examine the official cost of living indices published by the Central Bureau of Statistics which has reflected an overall rise in the purchasing power for all wananchi."

The memorandum, prepared by the union's select committee gave a detailed analysis and comparison of salaries in private sector, parastatal boards and Civil Service.

The union recommended a more than 200 per cent rise — 300/- to a new monthly salary of 1,000/- for the lowest paid civil servant and the extension of the present maximum salary of nearly 9,000/- for the Head of the Civil Service to 18,000/- per month.

The committee was told: "Considering the heavy burden of responsibility shouldered by the head of the Civil Service — who is also Per-

manent Secretary in the Office of the President as well as Secretary to the Cabinet — the union would like to record that our investigations reveal a number of relatively small organisations pay their chief executives a much higher salary than the head of the Civil Service."

The union pointed out that the head of the Civil Service is answerable to the President for discipline, efficiency and the smooth running of the Civil Service.

Placing him in the same job group as any other civil servant, or far below top executives in the private sector, was not realistic, said the union.

The union added: "We therefore call on the salary review committee to recommend the creation of a new job group (job group "R") to cater for the head of the Civil Service."

Mr. Nyakundi said the union's demand included the creation of incentives within the Civil Service to stop mass resignations and prevent frustration of workers which affected productivity.

On housing and other allowances, the Waruhiu committee was reminded of the public funds used by the Government to lease houses instead of using money to build enough staff houses and office accommodation.

"The union demanded new house rates of between 800/- and 2,500/- and a 50 per cent increase on the capital ceilings for owner-occupied house allowances.

Other issues covered in the memorandum included advances and loans, the public service commission, training programmes, medical and terminal benefits, leave, the introduction of a five-day working week, and fringe benefits.

"The committee will observe that the proposed salary structure will sufficiently take care of the demanded compensation."

CSO: 4420

JAPANESE FERTILIZER PURCHASE GRANT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Nov 79 p 9

[Text] JAPAN has given Kenya a grant of Sh. 10 million to buy 8,000 tons of fertiliser.

The fertiliser is expected to arrive in Mombasa before the end of the year.

The agreement was signed yesterday by the Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Senkuro Saiki and the Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Finance, Mr. Nicholas Ng'ang'a.

Grant

The Permanent Secretary praised Japan for giving Kenya the grant, saying that it would go a long way to boost food production in the country.

The agreement to give Kenya the grant was reached at in July when the Japanese Foreign Minister visited Kenya.

Mr. Ng'ang'a, on behalf of the Government, thanked Japan for its continued help and said that this year alone, Japan had given Kenya a total Sh. 340 million.

The Ambassador said Kenya had impressed Japan by its rapid development pace in the fields of in agriculture and other areas.

He noted that Japanese

Kenyan relations were good, and believed that these would continue to improve in future.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

BRIEFS

GSU COMMANDANT APPOINTED--Commissioner of Police Ben Gethi yesterday announced the appointment of Mr. Peter Ndogo Mbuthia an Assistant Commissioner of Police, to be Commandant of the General Service Unit with effect from July 1 this year. Mr. Mbuthia (left) has been acting Commandant of the GSU since November 1, last year when he took over from Mr. Gethi, following his appointment by President Moi as Commissioner of Police. The paramilitary unit which Mr. Mbuthia now heads, has been distinguished in the Republic for its discipline and ability to restore peace in trouble areas. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Nov 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

MORE THAN 200 GHANAIAANS SENT BACK HOME

Monrovia **THE LIBERIAN AGE** in English 27 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by J. Blamo Robinson]

[Excerpt] Two hundreds and eight Ghanaians, among whom were 15 vagrants, have been sent back to their country by Immigration authorities in collaboration with the Ghanaian Embassy in Monrovia. They left the Freeport of Monrovia last Sunday evening aboard a Ghanaian vessel, "M. V. Bia River."

Among the 208 were 98 adults and 95 children who have been living in Harper, Maryland County for many years, but have decided to leave for home on their own accord, according to Immigration Bureau Chief of Security, Major Zwannah Sirleaf.

When they informed Immigration authorities in Harper about their desire to go back home the head office in Monrovia contacted the Ghanaian Embassy, which in turn made the necessary arrangements to facilitate their travel to Ghana.

They then travelled by chartered buses from Harper and arrived in Monrovia on November 20 to wait for the arrival of the ship; and while in Monrovia they were accommodated by the Ghanaian community until the vessel left here last Sunday.

Asked whether these 193 Ghanaians from Harper were living in Liberia illegally, Major Sirleaf said all of them were in possession of valid documents, but they have just decided to leave on their own volition.

The 15 others termed as vagrants were picked up in Monrovia for staying here illegally without making any contribution to the economic development of the country, instead they were adding more to the unemployment situation. Mr. Sirleaf told the "Age".

They were seen off last Sunday by officials of the Ghanaian Embassy and a team of Immigration officers.

It may be recalled that during his state visit here last February the late Ghanaian Head of State, General Fred Akuffo, ordered the Ghanaian Embassy

to repatriate unemployed Ghanaians residing here who do not possess Immigration documents as well as others without profession.

Strong Appeal

He therefore lodged a strong appeal to all Ghanians who fall in these categories to contact the Embassy for arrangements for their immediate repatriation.

Observers believe that the 193 Ghanaians who left here on their own volition did so in order to make their contributions to the new civilian government under the leadership of Dr. Hilla Limann.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIANS ALONE MUST NOT SUFFER FROM LAMCO'S COST SAVINGS

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 27 Nov 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Few weeks ago Lamco through its public relations officer, briefed the Liberian press on the company's planned "scheme for minimum organization" which will embrace a mass layoff of personnel.

The reasons given can be quoted from a circular memo dated October 29 from the Acting General Manager Sten Forsmark Subject: "Preparation of a Scheme for a LAMCO J. V. Operating Company Minimum Organization".

It says inter alia: "In 1979 Lamco will sustain a negative cash flow of some \$15 million. This means that not only will all the cash assets available in the beginning of the year be absorbed by the Company's operating costs and capital expenditures but the private investors will have to increase their financial guarantees in order to make it possible for LAMCO to obtain short term financing as a means of avoiding a financial default.

"Financial forecasts for 1980 indicates that unless considerable price increases and substantial cost savings are achieved LAMCO will have a negative cash flow of \$20-\$25 million. This would put LAMCO in such a serious situation that it can simply not be allowed to materialize."

Then it goes on: "It is always a difficult and painful task to reduce a company's organization and to lay off personnel but this is a necessary step in a situation where the choices appear to be employment at a reduced level or no employment at all. LJVOC has been requested by the LFV Participants to review its organization and trim it to a feasible level that can provide for the future survival of LJV."

While we may appreciate the company's current financial situation in the light of world market conditions, we are at a loss to comprehend the wisdom of its planned scheme for minimum organization through massive retrenchment.

Is this yet another attempt to defeat or circumvent of the Liberianization Programme of the company to which it is not only committed, but has already targetted its fulfillment for 1984?

4

How many Liberians would be affected by this "painful and difficult task" as compared to the number of expatriates whose salaries we know to be astronomically high with unimaginable fringe benefits?

Has the company thought of reducing unnecessary travels by executives who come and go for consultation with huge expense accounts, travelling through Europe in Executive jets?

But even more important, have the LJV Participants who have thus made the request-looked into the cost involved in running the Stockholm Office in Sweden, for we have information of an unchallengeable nature that the Stockholm Office operating cost administratively of the offices in Liberia. So then will the so-called "scheme for minimum organization" be extended to the office in Stockholm by laying off some of the staff there, or is it just limited to the Liberian offices?

The choice as Mr. Forsmark puts it, "appear to be employment at a reduced level or no employment at all." We accept the Forsmark Choice of "employment at a reduced level," but it must be based on equitable reduction and not "employment at a reduced level" in the Liberian Offices while those in Stockholm go scot free.

In short, Liberians alone must not suffer from Forsmark Choice while those at the Stockholm Office continue to nurse in the lap of luxury and comfort at the expense of the Liberian labourers who have toiled atop the Yekepa mountains and in the burning heat of Buchanan to keep the ore moving.

CSO: 4420

COMMITTEE TO DRAFT RULES FOR FORMATION OF TWP WOMEN'S WING

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 27 Nov 79 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] As the spirit of the recent Buchanan Congress which reactivated the machinery of the True Whig Party continues to gain momentum, the Standard Bearer, Dr. William R. Tolbert Jr., has commissioned a committee of 24 women to draft rules and guidelines which will serve as the nucleus for the formation of a women's wing of the TWP.

The new wing, aimed at making the Party more effective and representative, was suggested by the Standard Bearer at the week-end during a meeting with a cross section of Liberian women in Bentol City where he re-emphasized his desire to see the women of the nation become more actively involved in the Party in order to make it more vigilant.

During the meeting, the Standard Bearer also stressed the need for the formation of a youth wing of the Party which, will afford the young people of Liberia an opportunity to have a say in the Party and to make them more involved in its functions.

The 24-member committee, slated to begin work shortly, is chaired by Mrs Pearl Brown-Bull.

Also at the meeting, TWP National Chairman E. Reginald Townsard hailed the Standard Bearer for his desire to put into effect the realities of the Buchanan Congress and welcomed the idea leading to the formation of a women's wing of the Party. He then thanked the Standard Bearer for what he referred to as his thoughtfulness in making the women of Liberia actively involved in the activities of the TWP.

For her part, the President of the Woman's Social and Political Movement Elizabeth Collins, lauded Dr. Tolbert for his desire to re-vitalize the Party to include the women of the nation. Whom, she said, had not been given the option to take part in the functions of the Party.

She then promised that when given the opportunity, they--the women--would meaningfully contribute their quota to the operation of the TWP.

Meanwhile, it may be recalled that the youth Wing of the True Whig Party recently adopted a nine point draft rules and guidelines in Gbarnga City, Bong County and also elected three national officials.

RULES FOR SETTING UP TWO YOUTH WING, CONSTITUTION ADOPTED

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 23 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Napoleon A. Teage]

[Excerpt] A NINE-point draft rules and regulations drawn up by youths from all sub-divisions in Liberia was at the weekend adopted in Gbarnga City, Bong County, during the second national convention for the setting up of the Youth Wing of the True Whig Party by over 60 delegates.

The two-day convention which was officially opened on Saturday, the 17, was the second to have been held in three months. During the first national convention last September, the then constitution was rejected by an estimated 90 per cent of the delegates present on grounds that it was drawn-up here in the capital by what they called a group of seven whom, they claimed, were not representative

of the youths throughout the country.

They further argued the point that the then draft-constitution which was expected to have been adopted during the first convention was, in fact, what they called a replica of the platform

of the True Whig Party and therefore, felt that a constitution governing the Youth Wing of the Party should have been drawn up by representative groups from all sectors of the country and not by a small group of individuals in Monrovia and thereby forced another group to adopt.

Hence, following two days of heated discussions in Gbarnga City in mid September, it was resolved that the then draft constitution be entrusted into the care of six committees which comprised representatives from all over

the country to have the document re-written and decided that a second national convention be re-convened at the same venue three months later during that time delegates were to consider the draft and thus adopt it as the constitution for the Youth Wing of the True Whig Party.

And following almost seven hours of deliberation on Saturday in the administrative building in Gbarnga City and based upon the reports of the six committees drawn up at the previous convention to study the re-writing of the draft-constitution, it was finally adopted thus forming the nucleus of the Youth Wing of the True Whig Party.

Immediately following the adoption of the constitution, three national leaders of the

Youth Wing were elected for a period of two years each. Those elected included Mr. Dave Garnett, a senior business student at Cuttington University College as National Chairperson; Mr. Dakena Watson, a senior staff at the LAMCO Joint Venture Company in Yekepa as Vice National Chair-

person; and Mr. Charles Kemokai, a representative of the Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports administrator in Cape Mount County as National Secretary.

The two-day convention was chaired by Mr. Charles Kemokai while the elections were presided over by Mr. Mohammedu Jones of the Party's Secretariat here.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

STONING INCIDENT--Liberian authorities arrested the former governor of a Monrovia suburb and four other people after the car of the President's son, Benedict, was stoned and he was booed at an election meeting. The five were to be charged with "riot" before Monrovia City Court. The former Governor of New Kru Town, Thomas Kloh, the four others detained and two others still being sought are accused of inciting the public to demonstrate. Mr Benedict Tolbert is in charge of promoting the country's only party, the True Whig Party. The episode happened before the postponement, from November 13, of the municipal elections at which time an independent candidate, University Professor Amos Sawyerr, was due to stand against the True Whig man, Francis Horton. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Nov 79 p 2213]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TEA IS MAJOR EXPORT--Blantyre Tuesday--Tea is an exclusive export commodity of developing countries and it ranks high among the principal export products of Malawi, the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Mr. S. Jere, said here last night. The Minister was speaking at a reception held at Mount Soche Hotel for participants to a five-day International Tea Producers and Exporters seminar taking place at Kwacha International Conference Centre here. He told the audience that Malawi, as an agricultural country, derived the greater part of her foreign exchange earning from the proceeds of the international sale of primary commodities such as tea. Therefore, he said, the seminar was of great significance to all the tea producing and exporting countries because, he said, it would help to find solutions to problems confronting the international trade in commodities. "The developing countries place such hope on the integrated programme for commodities introduced under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) with the object of achieving orderly and profitable marketing of products such as tea," said Mr. Jere.--MANA [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 14 Nov 79 p 1]

NEW BLANTYRE MAYOR--Blantyre Wednesday--His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, has approved the appointment of Mr. L. S. Chinsima as Mayor of the City of Blantyre with effect from today, October 31, 1979. It was announced from the Malawi Congress Party headquarters in Lilongwe today.--MANA [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 1 Nov 79 p 1]

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE INSURES HEALTH SECTOR FUNCTIONING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Nov 79 p 19

[Article by Brendan Nicholson]

[Excerpts] Maputo--Morning coffeetime can be complicated in Maputo Central Hospital--unless you're capable of asking for the sugar in a dozen different languages.

The doctors in only one section of Mozambique's largest hospital include three from Russia, one each from Cuba, Brazil, Chile and Holland and two each from the United Kingdom and Italy.

"We'd usually have a Swede and a Bulgarian too," said the British paediatrician in charge.

Before independence there were about 500 doctors in Mozambique, mostly in the main centres.

With the Frelimo takeover and the nationalisation of medical services all but 80 left.

Most medical students also pulled out to finish their studies elsewhere.

Change

The medical vacuum was filled in the short term by an influx of about 300 doctors from all over the world under aid programmes or on private contracts.

The long-term solution of the Frelimo Government is, however, a complete change in emphasis from curative to preventive medicine.

So, more or less following the Chinese "barefoot doctor" concept hundreds of men and women have been trained to various degrees of medical competence.

Idle

Though the Maputo hospital is clean and orderly the lack of foreign exchange has left it chronically short of drugs and equipment.

Other equipment is standing idle because technicians have yet to be trained to use it.

In the hospital workshop technicians stand at vices shaping calipers for cripples from aluminum strips and pieces of leather. Others assemble artificial limbs from a mixture of locally produced and imported parts.

The calipers are for child polio victims. Many of the artificial limbs go to members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Mozambique-based ZANLA guerrilla army who have lost legs in the Zimbabwe Rhodesian war.

CSO: 4420

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MNR CLAIMS SUCCESSES--The Mozambique National Resistance published a communique, according to which military successes have been achieved in its operations against the Maputo troops; war materiel was also captured, according to the same communique. In combats with the enemy forces, the MNR destroyed an enemy unit, as well as 4 mobile anti-aircraft batteries. Moreover, the forces opposed to the Samora Machel regime cut off communications on two important highways and sabotaged telephone communications. The same document also refers to the fact that numerous deserters from the Mozambique armed forces have joined the ranks of the MNR. [Text]
[Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 22 Nov 79 p 7]

CSO: 4401

DTA LISTS SIX OBJECTIONS TO DMZ PLAN

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] WINDHOEK. — The dominant Democratic Turnhalle Alliance yesterday presented South Africa with six serious reservations on the United Nations proposal for a demilitarised zone on the South West African border with Angola and Zambia.

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, outlined the points at a Press conference in Windhoek shortly after talks between the Administrator-General's Council — made up entirely of DTA members — and the South African Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie.

He said points in the UN plan "on which we have no clarity and remain sceptical about" were:

- Lack of assurances that Swapo forces in bases on the other side of the border would be disarmed on certification of results of the UN-sponsored election. The DTA wanted "absolute assurances on this issue", regardless of whether Swapo guerrillas returned to SWA or remained on the other side of the border.

- The DTA did not trust the governments of Angola and Zambia.

- It had serious reservations about the practicability of the 50km-wide DMZ and doubted that such a large area — 140 000km² — could be effectively patrolled.

- It was not satisfied about the discarding of the monitoring

plan for Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia by the UN in its latest peace proposals — "Swapo will be in a position to concentrate and consolidate its forces in neighbouring states and carry on with the war ... if it loses the elections".

- The DTA objected to the inclusion of an air component as "a new element" in the UN task force — "we cannot allow unlimited additions to the military presence in the territory". It doubted the effectiveness of monitoring from the air.

- Concern at the inclusion of the narrow Caprivi Strip in

north-eastern SWA — "the DMZ will swallow the entire Caprivi", Mr Mudge said.

South Africa had again assured the DTA yesterday that it would be guided by the views of the internal political leaders.

"We have no objection to South Africa's carrying on with negotiations to find a settlement, provided such negotiations do not continue at the cost of the internal political process," Mr Mudge said.

Processes to establish a central government in SWA with legislative and executive authority would continue.

This would not be a unilateral declaration of independence, as some form of South African presence would remain in the territory, Mr Mudge said.

Mr Mudge said the DTA would accept a settlement only if South Africa could guarantee the security of the people of SWA in terms of such a plan.

Referring to statements by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam

Nujoma, Mr Mudge said future agreements by Swapo would have to be in writing.

"After the Geneva talks Sam Nujoma has been contradicting himself so often that nobody on earth knows exactly what he wants."

Yesterday's talks with Mr Fourie were chaired by the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gert Viljoen. The Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General Jamie Gekkenhays, also attended.

Shortly after arrival in Windhoek, Mr Fourie said the Geneva talks left certain questions unanswered.

"There are also replies to some of our questions which we do not like," he added.

The talks had clarified some aspects of the proposed DMZ, "but there are still aspects on which we do not have clarity".

Mr Fourie was accompanied by two senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden and Mr Derek Aaret.

CSO: 4420

DAMS REPORTED LOSING WATER AT ALARMING RATE

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 24 Nov 79 p 27

[Text] WINDHOEK: The serious water situation in South West Africa's major dams is taking on major proportions. Despite good showers in the northern regions, the catchment areas of the major dams, most of them situated either in the central region or the south, did not receive any water.

In fact the dams are losing water at an alarming rate. Today's figures, with those of the same period last year in brackets, clearly reflect the situation. Here are the latest readings.

★ GOREANGAB 17,2 percent 0,9 million cubic metres (last year 37,6 percent, 2,0 million cubic metres).

★ HARDAP 71,6 percent 215 million cubic metres (last year 77,6 percent 233 million cubic metres)

★ NAUTE near Koutmanshoop 45,8 percent, 31,7 million cubic metres (last year 66,6 percent, 45, 8 million cubic metres)

★ VON BACH, Windhoek's major water source (46,7 percent, 24,9 million cubic metres (last year 68,3 percent, 36,5 million cubic metres).

★ SWAKOPMUND 4,0 percent 2,8 million cubic metres (last year 6,2 percent 4,4 million cubic metres).

★ FREDENHAU near Windhoek 42,0 percent 2,9 million cubic metres (last year 50,0 percent 3,5 million cubic metres).

★ DAAN VILJOEN at Gobabis, empty, (last year 35,2 percent 0,1 million cubic metres)

★ PUMP STORAGE at Gobabis 30,8 percent, 0,4 million cubic metres (last year 70,9 percent 0,8 million cubic metres).

★ OLUSHANDYA 4,2 percent 1,8 million cubic metres. Last year for the same period no reading was made.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ARMY TAKES CITY BUILDING--Another section of the Army moves into the heart of Windhoek's business region, or what is left of it. Public Works Department, Pretoria, bought the old United Building, opposite the new, prestigious United Building in Kaiser Street, which was also bought by that Department. The Army's Department of Finance will be housed there, and the pictures are of soldiers, offloading filing cabinets. It is doubtful whether there is a city in the world where the Army is housed in its entirety in town. Most armies have their supreme commands in the capital city of their country, but certainly not their warehouses. Whatever the merits of the case, the Government purchases of buildings are exerting a death stranglehold on the colourful Windhoek of yesteryear. Where the Government moves in, drabness sets in. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 24 Nov 79 p 10]

CURRENCY SMUGGLING--Windhoek: Police will soon pounce on two Windhoek citizens who will be charged with currency smuggling, involving an amount of nearly R50 000,00. Investigations are in an advanced stage and the commercial branch of the Police in Johannesburg is in the final stage of obtaining information from a bank in Europe. Thereafter arrests can be expected. The senior prosecutor, Mr A. G. Visser was approached and merely confirmed what the Police had said--that there is an investigation. Mr Visser said he would not like to elaborate. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 24 Nov 79 p 20]

BLACKS TO JOIN UNION--Tsumeb: The General Secretary of the SWA Mineworkers Union, Mr Barry Barnard, said that in the past month 500 applications were received from Black mineworkers to join the Union which is a multi-racial one. "Extraordinary, and most encouraging," commented Mr Barnard. Commenting on the general labour situation in the mining industry, Mr Barnard said certain matters were enjoying intensive attention. The social elevation of the Black worker was causing unrest in certain quarters because there were those blindly opposing a social phenomenon of that kind. But in general he could comment favourably on the labour situation in the mining sphere. Tsumeb Corporation for example, he said, had less than a one per cent staff turn-over in the last quarter. "I venture to say, much less than one per cent," he commented. Usually with the schools closing

for the summer recess, staff turn-overs tended to be higher. He could not venture an estimate for this year. As far as the Black labour force was concerned, matters were satisfactory. Tsumeb had not had such a packed labour force for years. Mr Barnard said many Blacks, coveting a job with Tsumeb, were waiting to be accommodated. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 24 Nov 79 p 24]

CSO: 4420

IRANIS HOLDING OF HOSTAGES CRITICIZED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Nov 79 p 3

[Editorial: "Iran's Crudeness"]

[Text] The rules governing the conduct of international relations were drawn up long before the majority of Third World nations came into their own, and hardly with their interests in view. That fact has often been used in the past as the basis for demanding fundamental changes in the traditions of diplomacy.

But justifiable as these demands have been, it has nevertheless been accepted as an immutable law of diplomacy that foreign missions and the diplomats who work in them must be allowed such liberties as are necessary for the efficient discharge of their legitimate responsibilities. It is an essential, and mutually beneficial axiom of foreign relations that diplomats may not, even in times of war, be incarcerated or in any other way prevented by their host governments from performing their normal duties. It is in this context that Iran's conduct in recent weeks must be unambiguously denounced as dangerous and irresponsible.

Two weeks ago, when Iranian students seized the American Embassy in Teheran and forcibly detained all the Americans there, we had assumed the Iranian Government would quickly intervene and dislodge the students from the embassy. But Ayatullah Khomeini saw a perverse advantage in the incident and promptly gave his support to the students.

The deposed Shah of Iran was in a New York hospital receiving treatment for cancer. The students wanted the American Government to hand him over to the Ayatullah in exchange for the hostages in the American Embassy in Teheran. The Americans refused, on two major grounds. No extradition law existed between the US and Iran. And the American Government could not in any event appear to be conceding Iran's right to hold its diplomatic representatives hostage. The Ayatullah fumed, threatening to try the male white hostages as spies. And the entire world, even now, holds its breath, awaiting the Ayatullah's next move.

It is important that we in Nigeria do not begin to feel any misplaced sympathies for the Ayatullah Khomeini. The issue at stake is not the probable guilt of the Shah, nor Iran's attempt to order its affairs as it sees fit. The fundamental question is whether the Iranian Government (or whatever there is of it) should so blatantly flout a diplomatic convention whose very merit is precisely that it offers protection to small and great nations alike.

Fortunately, President Carter has so far resisted any temptation to resolve the crisis through military action. Assuming that such action were even feasible, it would plainly be neither in the American or Iranian interest, nor in the interest of the international community.

Patience is probably the only sensible option open to the Americans. But neither Nigeria nor the rest of the world would be justified in dismissing the matter as purely American affair. It is not. The fate of the beleaguered Americans in Teheran is closely tied to the safety of Nigerian diplomats in Trinidad. And in speaking out against the Ayatullah's crudeness we do indeed ensure that our own nationals will not be brutalised wherever they may be in the world.

CSO: 4420

KADUNA EXECUTIVE-LEGISLATIVE BATTLE CONTINUES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Nov 79 p 24

[Text] Negotiations between the Kaduna State executives and the legislatures came virtually to a standstill on Wednesday as the legislators walked out of the talks.

Two previous meetings between the two arms of government had ended in stalemate when members of the legislature demanded that the Governor's party (the PRP) should be represented on his team.

Members of the legislature walked out when the governor's team was introduced and there was no party representative on the team.

The deadlock is a result of hard line stances by the two teams on the question of party representation.

The governor's team insisted that negotiation which began at the instance of the governor was strictly between the executive and the legislators.

The team leader, Dr Yusuf Bala Usman, suggested that the legislators could initiate other negotiations with members of the PRP if the legislators so decided.

The leader of the legislators, Alhaji Mallido Mohammed, on his part, said the Governor's representatives were civil servants and did not have sufficient commitment or authority to negotiate.

No date has been fixed for future meetings.

Meanwhile, the State Governor Alhaj Abdul Kadir Balarabe Musa, left Kaduna for Lagos to attend the Council of States meeting.

On Monday the Kaduna State House of Assembly was split over a bill that will amend the local government councils in the state.

The Bill which had earlier been sent to Alhaji Balarabe Musa for approval was returned to the House when the Governor withheld his assent.

The Bill which was brought by the majority party leader, Alhaji Danda Mani, vested executive power in the matter of local governments in the House rather than in the Governor.

After hours of prolonged arguments, the Speaker of the House, Alhaji Mamman Dan Musa, urged various committees of the House to discuss the Bill in detail.

It was at this stage that the members of the minority party staged a walk-out.

Mr J. J. Labi, argued that the minority party members have not been given their legislative rights in the House.

He said the Speaker had been biased in most of his decisions and had acted against the Constitution.

Mr Mure Kallam in his own contribution, lamented that most of the bills being passed were those of the NPN and not of the whole House.

He called for the dissolution of all local governments with immediate effect so that fresh elections could be held.

CSO: 4420

LEGISLATORS SALARY PROPOSALS DRAW CRITICISM

'THE PUNCH' Comment

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 19 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Greedy Legislators"]

[Text] THE Yoruba people have a saying: "when a drum is beaten so hard that it hurts the ear, it will not take long before it bursts."

OUR assemblymen seem not to understand that wise saying. In their dance over what they see as the "national cake" they have thrown all caution to the wind and are kicking wildly to the disgust of reasonable people.

HOW else does one see them in the light of the outrageous salaries the Senators approved last week for themselves and other political officers?

AND that's not all.

They want free luxury housing, free cars, free drivers and free medical treatment. They probably forgot to add free FOOD!

ALL those who voted for all these remunerations should hang their heads in shame. They have betrayed the sacred trust reposed in them by the poor people of this country.

FOR years, the workers and farmers have been wallowing under the most debilitating economic recession ever witnessed in this country. Prices of almost everything essential for decent living have shot up beyond their reach.

Wages have remained stagnant — under law.

YET the National Assembly has not passed a single Bill to reflect a desire to bring relief to these people. There hasn't even been a serious debate on the plight of the people — people who voted in the legislators in the hope of realizing better days under the free atmosphere of democracy.

APART from the political haggling over ministerial posts, the only major decision the assembly has taken is on its members' salaries. Senators want N17,000. Representatives want N16,000. They voted N50,000 for the Presi-

dent, N22,000 for the President of the Senate, and N20,000 for the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THANK goodness, President Shehu Shagari has denounced their action and exposed their greed.

THE whole exercise is the more nauseating when it is realised that payment is backdated to July 8 — two months before the legislators took office.

SOME state legislators have already voted car loans for themselves, not caring about the long-standing ban on such loans for all workers — public and private.

IF the salaries and the arrears are allowed to

stand, the legislators would have laid a solid foundation for the complete economic collapse of this country, because all classes of workers will stand up to demand similarly unreasonable wages and "benefit." They will be right because they generate the funds which legislators are now sharing out to themselves and their political cronies.

IT is time these people are told they are no Shahs and that the real power in this country still rests with "the masses."

WE hope, however, that they will see reason before the drum beats.

Labor Congress Attitude

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Nov 79 p 5

[Text] AS the nation continues with the debate over salaries which members of the National Assembly had proposed for themselves a week ago and the counter proposals of President Shehu Shagari, the Nigeria Labour Congress is preparing to submit a comprehensive memo embodying all the demands of workers to the Federal Government.

The memo, which will be known as the Charter of Demands, is expected to contain the grievances, expectations and demands of Nigerian workers for better salary structure and improved working conditions.

Sources close to the NLC said yesterday the charter would be submitted to the government as soon as the Commissioner for Labour is appointed.

The charter, though already completed, will certainly be updated if the Senators and parliamentarians win the salary structure they had voted for themselves.

The Nigeria Labour Congress has already criticised the assemblymen for their salary proposals and supported the President's counter proposals.

But if the assemblymen emerge victorious, the NLC will update its Charter of Demands to insist that workers who work for 366 days should enjoy favourable salary structure and better working conditions which the assemblymen who are to work for only 181 days are to enjoy.

The NLC appears determined to fight for the improvement in the welfare of Nigerian workers.

While the NLC has spoken out against the assemblymen over the pay packets they have demanded, leaders of industrial unions prefer to keep silent. They seem to be sitting on the fence.

Union leaders are likely to adopt a cautious approach to the current controversy over the salaries of the

President, his vice and members of the National Assembly proposed last week by the parliamentarians and the counter proposals of President Shehu Shagari.

The parliamentarians had at last week, voted N50,000 for the President; N30,000 for his vice; N22,000 for the Senate President; N20,000 for the Speaker; N18,000 for MPs; N17,000 for Senators and between N16,000 to N18,000 for other officials.

In his counter proposals, the President offered to take N25,000; offered N21,000 to his vice; N16,000 to Senate President N12,000 to Senators and N10,000 to MPs.

Very few union leaders are likely to be vocal on this subject. Some will come out in support of the President's proposals and condemn the parliamentarians. Majority of the union leaders — especially those on full time — will however not want to be clearly identified as to their opinion on the controversy. Privately, the unionists will favour more salaries than the President had offered to the assemblymen.

They will of course be unanimous in supporting President Shagari to earn less than what he was offered but not up to 10 per cent of the full time union leaders will support payment of N10,000 to MPs and N12,000 to Senators offered by the President.

Here are the reasons. First, majority of the general secretaries of industrial unions earn above what President Shagari is offering the Senators and parliamentarians.

Such union leaders are not likely, therefore to come out openly to support that the Senators and MPs be paid salaries less than what they themselves earn. That will be hypocritical.

The second point is that if the law makers vote handsome salaries for themselves, they will find it difficult to

reject the demands of workers which will soon be presented to the Federal Government. If the assemblymen reject workers' demands after they had won their own demands, trade unions will be justified to react bitterly.

Union leaders have reckoned that if they come out openly to condemn the Senators and MPs, the parliamentarians will certainly make things difficult for the workers who are entitled to a comfortable living.

The feeling in the trade union circles is thus: Let the Senators and MPs move up so that our members too will move. Union leaders recall the battle they waged for the restoration of car loans but now made much easier when some State Assemblies — Bendel and Sokoto — have now voted to restore car loans. It is only a matter of time before car loan is restored throughout the country.

The third point is that the elected officers of industrial unions have completed their first two-year-term. They are now preparing for conferences for new elections and will not have much time for debates as to what the President and his parliamentarians should earn.

Fourthly, union leaders, whether elected or appointed, are usually not in favour of opposing the progress and prosperity of others since they themselves campaign daily for the improvement in the fortunes of their members.

In the Nigerian context of distribution of the national cake and even in promotions and rewards in the offices the junior workers will never move up unless the senior men first of all moved up.

The fifth point is that since politics divides peaceful people, the survival of labour unity will depend on the ability of union leaders to steer clear of controversies generated by politicians

'NEW NIGERIAN' DISCUSSES REVENUE ALLOCATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE recent appointment of a seven-man Revenue Allocation Commission by President Shehu Shagari should be seen as more than just the fulfilment of one of the few truly explicit promises which he made during his campaign for executive power. It has been noted, times without number, that constitutional changes always go hand in hand with changes in the pattern of revenue allocation, to reflect shifts in responsibility among various tiers of government.

The Aboyade Technical Committee which was inaugurated in July 1977 and which submitted its report in January 1978, was meant to provide the necessary changes in revenue allocation which would meet the needs of our new constitution. That its recommendations failed to satisfy anyone (including the military government which adopted them in a modified form as an interim measure), is proof of the necessity to devise a more acceptable formula.

This is not however to downplay the substantial changes which the Aboyade Report has introduced into Nigerian fiscal policy. The sharp reduction in the proportion of federal revenue which the central government can retain, the inclusion of certain taxes heretofore kept wholly by the Federal Government among those to be pooled and shared with other governments, the allocation of a specific proportion of federally disbursed funds to local governments in the constitution, all these are achievements for which the Aboyade Committee must be complimented.

But they do not nullify the fact that the statistical ratios attached to the committee's criteria are as unconvincing as the formulation of the criteria themselves. It is indeed impressive to be told that equality of access to development opportunities ought to weigh 0.25, absorptive capacity 0.20, independent revenue 0.18 and so on. But it is ridiculous for the then Federal Government to have accepted and even adjusted these mythical weights, when Dr. O. Omoruyi (a member of the Aboyade Committee and MCA) had reported to the Constituent Assembly that the weights were nothing but political window-dressing. [See Proceedings of the Constituent Assembly Official Report vol. III, page 2557].

In its strong desire to avoid old and problematic criteria such as population and derivation, the committee sacrificed political reality for theoretical figure-juggling, and thereby arrived at a new set of pseudo-criteria that are neither measurable nor easily understandable. That is why the Aboyade Report is most often described as being "too technical".

The new committee is a good team. The chairman and the members are all familiar with the physical and financial problems of the country. Dr. Plus Okigbo's contributions in the Constituent Assembly on revenue allocation show quite forcefully how firm a grasp he has on the two basic issues involved in his new assignment: the ratios for sharing federally collected revenue among various tiers of government in the federation

and the criteria for allocating such revenue. Inasmuch as the various governments have been assigned specific responsibilities under the present constitution, we expect them to be given sufficient resources to carry out those responsibilities.

We strongly urge Dr. Okigbo and members of his commission to be receptive to the aspirations of the nation in this crucial matter. It is clearly untenable for the Federal Government to continue to retain as much as 60 per cent of the distributable national revenue. The ideal figure would be somewhere in the 40's (we suggested 45 per cent in our comment of 17/4/79). A sizeable proportion of the shift in ratios should go to local governments, to fund development at the grass-roots.

The New Nigerian believes that reasonable and acceptable criteria for allocating revenue among states will emerge naturally from finding a formula that matches allocation with responsibility. Vexatious criteria like population and derivation should not be deliberately avoided or dismissed out of hand, but should be re-appraised with national interest in mind.

Revenue allocation panels do not, as a rule, fail or succeed. Their recommendations are usually accepted, modified, used for some time and then re-examined. Given the fact that the ~~Abeyada Committee's~~ recommendations are too full of "technicalities and gung-ho economics" as some unkind commentators put it, we urgently need something more substantial to go on now.

DEFENSE BUDGET SHOULD BE CAREFULLY REVIEWED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] **DEFENCE** Minister Professor Iya Abubakar, in a recent interview with this newspaper, argued strongly that the budget of his ministry should not be cut. In support of this predictable position [the tradition of government is hardly replete with examples of ministers asking for cuts in allocations to their ministries] he enumerated several reasons why defence must continue to be treated like a sleeping tiger with a "Do not disturb" sign at its cave-mouth.

Professor Iya Abubakar must know that he has an uphill task ahead of him. For the consensus in the country is that the military expenditure is rather out of proportion to the other sectoral allocations. For example, in the current financial year the Ministry of Defence accounts for #250 million of the recurrent budget [18 per cent of the total] and #602 million of the capital [around 10 per cent]. In the previous three years the percentage had been much higher and a source of disquiet.

To be sure, there is substance in Professor Iya's claim that a country which pursues a "dynamic foreign policy" such as Nigeria does, must have a defence capability to match. It may also be true that the percentage of our gross national product expended on defence is less than the average for the league of "dynamic" foreign policy nations. But these are hardly convincing arguments. It is well known that our resources are not being optimally allocated by the ministry of defence, as we pointed out recently [NN 28/7/78].

During the military rule, defence enjoyed a heady boom in resources allocation, engendered by the civil war and the fact that soldiers were in power. The policy seemed to be to first meet defence requirements from the consolidated revenue fund, and then to share whatever was left among other national institutions. Then, like now, the Ministry of Defence claimed that it needed more, not less resources.

The New Nigerian does hold the view that foreign policy should be dependent on and reflective of existing domestic conditions, especially with regards to the state of the economy. [NN 11/1/78, 12/1/78 and 13/1/78]. The military themselves justified this stand when they embarked on serious cost-cutting, through rapid demobilisation and re-appraisal of projects. Furthermore, it is our view that the president and his men must consistently juxtapose their bold policy thrusts abroad against the twin basics of domestic policy needs and actual military preparedness [NN 28/8/79].

Actually, the argument all along has not been whether defence should get more or less money. They will always get it if they truly need it and the nation can afford it. The issue has always been that of optimal allocation of resources, given our various national needs. If Professor Iya cannot bring his considerable mathematical ability into play to programme his ministry into more efficient budgeting, the least he can do is to keep a tight lid on increases. This is one of the real tests of his incumbency.

NIGERIA

PAPER CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'IMPUDENCE' ON DETAINED SOLDIER

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Nov 79 p 3

[Editorial: "Israel's Impudence"]

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Gom is an officer in the Nigerian Army, and a member of the Nigerian contingent attached to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. The Interim Force was part of the world community's own contribution to peace in the Middle East. Its major task was to keep the Palestinians and the Israelis from each other's throats.

Colonel Alfred Gom went to Lebanon because the Nigerian Government asked him to. And the Nigerian Government did so in response to a call by the United Nations. Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with Israel in 1973 following the latter's invasion of Egypt that year and has not restored them since. And bearing Israel's stubborn collusion with South Africa in mind, this country could very well have opted not to assume any peace keeping duties in the Middle East. But it did opt to participate. And that gesture demonstrated a measure of mature responsibility which the Israelis are yet to match.

That gesture ought to have earned Nigerian soldiers in the Middle East the special appreciation of the Israelis. But Colonel Alfred Gom is in an Israeli jail, and has been languishing there for nearly six months.

The Israelis allege that Colonel Gom was arrested at a checkpoint on the road to Jerusalem and that they found in his car a cache of arms which he planned to deliver to Palestinian soldiers inside Israel's borders. They have not charged him formally with any crime, nor has any Israeli court found him guilty of any breach of that country's laws.

What is more, Colonel Gom, as an officer in a United Nations force, was entitled to immunity from arrest and incarceration. That means that even if his guilt was self-evident (and the chances are that he is innocent), the only legitimate option the Israelis had was to declare him unacceptable and to demand his repatriation to Nigeria.

But Israel has not only persisted in keeping this officer in jail. It has rejected the appeals both of the Nigerian Government and of the United Nations Secretary General. Such indeed has been Israel's intransigence, that the only plausible conclusion to be drawn is that Colonel Alfred Gom has become a helpless pawn in a devious Israeli game whose end is to humiliate Nigeria.

In its breach of every ordinary diplomatic courtesy; in its pigheaded refusal to heed the appeal of the world community, Israel's conduct has been no less reprehensible than Iran's in recent weeks. Here is a country whose sole claim to international sympathy is based on its being the victim of Arab hostility; a country that has been known to kill in defence of its citizens' right to exist. That same country now dares to deny elementary hospitality to a soldier who would never have set foot on Israeli soil but for his country's commitment to Israel's right to statehood.

Nigeria cannot and must not allow such impudence to go unchallenged. The Israelis must be made to release Colonel Gom immediately and unconditionally. And should they refuse, both the President and the National Assembly will have to use whatever means are available to this country to bring Israel to its senses.

CSO: 4420

OIL INDUSTRY SEMINAR RECOMMENDATIONS DISCUSSED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Towards Oil Policy"..part 1]

[Text]

THE seminar on oil industry in Nigeria held in Lagos last week and organised by oil companies and the Nigerian National Petroleum Company [NNPC] for journalists and government functionaries is a step in the right direction. We commend the organisers for their foresight and also their efforts to enlighten the public on the industry. For even though oil today dominates our economy, providing over 80 per cent of our national revenue and roughly 92 per cent of the country's foreign exchange, there is still relatively little known about the structure and management of the industry. The annual seminar which began in 1972 should now be expanded to include more interest groups such as our legislators, trade union leaders and diplomats and should be held two or three times a year.

One of the points to have

emerged from this year's seminar is the need for an investigation to determine the country's oil potential and its development. It is a well known fact that many areas of high oil prospects have hardly been subjected to any wildcatting at all. We have so far not heard of any exploratory drilling over the vast sedimentary framework of the Sokoto Basin, the Benue Trough, the Bida Basin and the deep offshore. Only recently has any prospecting started in the Chad Basin even though this area has since been known to possess high potentials for trapping hydrocarbon — oil. Again, the exploratory drilling in this area is very mild and by no means intensive. We are aware of the incentive package of government to induce foreign oil companies to increase the level of their exploration activity.

These incentives in the form of write-offs for the exploratory and the first two ap-

praisal wells and a lowering of the petroleum profits tax until pre-production costs are amortised, etc., have achieved some proportion of success. But it should be realised that the oil companies 'are more interested in sifting out their profits to other lands than they are in re-investing them here for further oil search. Perhaps a good way out is for the government to legislate that oil companies must re-invest a fixed fraction of their petroleum earnings for further prospecting and search for oil. Quite recently, some OPEC countries facing the same problem of declining exploration have taken a more drastic action. Libya, for example, has threatened cancelling the contracts of companies prospecting for oil in the country if they fail to invest in new explorations in Libya. There is very little reason why we should not take cue from that country.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT, CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Nov 79 pp 1, 21

[Article by Joe Odede]

[Text]

THE Federal Government is to spend 253 million Naira on federal roads.

Of this amount, 147 million Naira would be spent to rehabilitate 63 road projects while the remaining 106 million Naira would go for the reconstruction of eight major highway projects.

Briefing newsmen on the government's road rehabilitation and reconstruction projects in Lagos yesterday, the Minister of Works, Mr. Igune Masi, said that "the history of the major highway reconstruction companies in the country and the standard of the jobs they have carried out since the last 10 years is being compiled".

"The result of this analysis will determine the continued participation of such companies in future government projects," Mr. Masi said.

The minister said that the president being aware of the terrible condition of most of the federal roads taken over from the states, had directed that rehabilitation work be started immediately on a list of roads.

He explained that the list of roads which covered all the states was drawn up after obtaining priority list from all the 19 states.

But for the time being, the minister said the road work would be limited to not more than 150-200 kilometres per state.

He said that the rehabilitation work would make the roads motorable over a period of four to five years depending on the intensity of the traffic.

Mr. Masi released to the newsmen a breakdown of the roads, the construction firms that won their contracts and the period given for their construction ranging from two to 24 months.

In addition to the rehabilitation work, Mr. Masi stated, "there are some major federal highways that carry the heaviest traffic and are also in the state of deterioration".

He said that full reconstruction was therefore necessary.

The minister said that the presi-

dent has directed that work be started without further delay on the "reconstruction and application of asphaltic overlay".

He said that other major highway reconstruction projects, like the east-west road from Effurun near Warri to Patani to Mbiama near Ahoada, which was vital to economic activities in the oil producing area were currently under review.

He added that "approval by the president will soon be given".

Already under construction is the Okene-Kaduna Road. This project, the minister explained, would provide a major north-south link to the Federal Capital Territory, that is, Kano-Kaduna-Abuja-Okene-Benin-Warri.

With the commitment of the Mokwa-Bida-Abuja-Akwanga east-west link, the Federal Capital will be connected with the Lagos-Kano and Lagos-Sokoto to the west at Mokwa, and the Jos-Port Harcourt Road to the east at Akwanga.

The Federal Capital would therefore be easily accessible by road to all the 19 states, the minister assured.

GRAIN PROCESSING INDUSTRIES PLANNED FOR ALL STATES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Nov 79 p 32

[Article by Mike Reis and Aliya Modibbo]

[Text]

THE National Grains Production Company (NGPC) will soon establish grain processing industries in all the states of the federation.

When in full operation, the industries will produce packet rice, corn flakes, corn curls, legume flour and other grains by-products.

These facts were made known by the general manager of the NGPC, Alhaji Muhammadu Alikali while briefing the New Nigerian on the activities of the company at the weekend.

He said that all the industries would be in full operation in the next four years.

Alhaji Muhammadu said that plans were now at advanced stage to establish the industries, adding that various state governments had already been consulted on the issue.

The industries, he said, would be jointly owned by the NGPC, the respective state governments, some foreign and indigenous investors.

Alhaji Muhammadu said that participation in the venture would

be strictly on the basis of equity shares with the foreign technical partners not having more than 60 per cent equity.

He said that the industries would process only grains from various farms owned by the company in the country.

Already, he said, the company had set up, on a pilot basis, a flour mill in Kaduna for the milling of sorghum and maize.

He said that the product of the company had been in the market since August this year and was readily accepted by consumers because of its high quality.

The general manager also said that the company would soon set up large mechanised farms in all the states in the country with each covering about 4,000 hectares.

This, he said, would supplement the output on the already developed 2,000 hectares of farmland in Katsina, Niger State.

Alhaji Muhammadu said the optimal base for each of the farm

projects had been fixed at one million Naira.

He also disclosed that the company had constructed storage depots capable of holding 80,000 tonnes of grains in nine states in the country. These are Kaduna, Kano, Borno, Sokoto, Niger, Kwara, Bendel, Oyo and Anambra states.

Alhaji Muhammadu said that his company had observed that the major cause of seasonal storage of grains was lack of suitable storage facilities adding that his company was doing everything to curb the problem.

He then expressed the hope that when in full operation the projects would reduce the annual importation of food grains by 60 million Naira.

The general manager also said that the financial benefits reaped from the farm projects would demonstrate the viable prospect of agriculture in the country and attract more people to the business.

MINISTER PROMISES CLOSER WATCH ON ALIENS

Ikeja THE SUNDAY PUNCH in English 18 Nov 79 p 16

[Article by Eric Teniola]

[Text] The minister for Internal Affairs, Alhaji Belio Maitama Yusuf has promised a total reorganisation of his ministry.

He said he would reorganise the ministry to the effect that the ministry would reflect more, the needs of all Nigerians.

His ministry is responsible for passport and travel certificates, national identity cards, prisons, emigration, registration of marriages, fire service, censorship of cinematograph films, deportation, and citizenship of Nigeria.

Others include aliens, expatriate quota allocation, ex-servicemen's identity cards, medals and badges containing the national flag and the national coat of arms, movement of all aliens, permit for foreign participation in business, public holidays, repatriation of aliens, civil defence and the Nigerian legion.

Alhaji Yusuf declared that his ministry would deport any alien whose interest do not conform with the interests of the country.

"Any alien that sabotages our economy or creates confusion in our midst will be deported immediately. The days are gone when any alien can take us for ride," he stated.

Alhaji Yusuf said he has set up a unit which would monitor the activities of aliens in Nigeria.

"I believe such a unit will be necessary," he added.

The minister disclosed that as at the end of last year there were 36,410 aliens in Nigeria while 96 aliens were deported last year.

On the constant delay of passports, Alhaji Yusuf said he had already consulted with officials of the Nigeria Security Organisation N.S.O. with a view to quicken the issue of passports.

"We and the N.S.O. understand that passport is the right of every Nigerian and we are committed towards making such a right easily achieved," he added.

He said he was looking towards his new job with optimism.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

MONEY SUPPLY HIGHER IN JUNE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 20 Nov 79 pp 1, 24

[Text] Money supply rose sharply at the end of June 1979 to N5859.7 million, the Central Bank has reported. The level, an all-time high represented an increase of N407.2 million or 7.5 percent over the end of May position.

In effect, in the first six months of this year, money supply rose by N770.0 million or 13.2 percent over the end of 1978 level.

Over the period, the demand deposits component increased by N819.0 million to N3751.5 million at the end of June, while currency outside banks actually declined, falling from N2,157.2 million to N2,108.2 million.

Total bank credit outstanding at the end of June according to the report, was N8,782.5 million, representing an increase of N714.4 million over the end of December level.

Credit to the private sector amounted to N4,738.6 million, showing an increase of only N15.6 million over the December level.

Credit to the Government Sector on the hand rose by N698.8 million over the December position to N4043.9 million.

Of the total credit to the economy, the Central Bank accounted for N3,225.7 million, most of it to the Government Sector.

Commercial banks' credit at the end of June amounted to N5,548.8 million, having risen by N89.9 million or 1.6 percent over the May level.

CSO: 4420

PUBLIC FAVORS CONTINUED EXECUTION OF CRIMINALS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Nov 79 p 3

[Editorial: "Of Crime and Punishment"]

[Text] Of the myriads of problems that bedevil modern societies, perhaps none is as intractable and defiant of permanent solution as criminal behaviour.

Society's need to control crime and protect its citizens against wanton criminal acts led to the use of punitive measures against criminals. The high rate of recidivism has, however, led to serious doubts being raised as to the effectiveness of punishment as a deterrent to crime. Many criminologists are, in fact, now advancing a new doctrine in the war against crime. They are urging society to forego punishment and substitute in its stead rehabilitation as a more efficacious means of combating crime.

But partly out of deep-seated frustration and partly impelled by force of habit, society persists in meting out punishment to the criminal elements in its midst. Its attitude simply is that efficacious or not a tried remedy is better than an untried one any day. The important thing is to make the punishment commensurate with the crime.

It, therefore, did not come as any great surprise the other day when a PUNCH opinion Poll reported that the overwhelming majority of the people of Lagos State would like to see the execution of armed robbers continued.

The more astonishing part of the survey had to do with the glaring contradictions contained in the answers given by those polled on specific questions relating to the same topic. About a third of the respondents tell that public execution has actually increased the wave of armed robbery.

While a quarter of the respondents believed that this form of punishment has outlived its usefulness, another twenty percent felt that it had achieved its objectives. About half of the respondents had watched public executions and almost an equal percentage had no objection to allowing children to witness the exercise. Alternatively, majority of those polled indicated they would favour an Islamic type of justice--maiming of culprits.

Finally, another substantial majority considered the craze for wealth and an appetite for conspicuous consumption as the major causes of armed robbery.

These findings, to the extent that they hold any claim to validity, are significant not so much in what they tell us about crime and how to eliminate it in our society; but rather because of what they reveal to us of the darker side of our nature as human beings. Difficult as it may be to accept, the survey seems to be telling us that there is a sadistic streak to our nature--all of us, that is.

The same sadistic urge that enables most of us to watch public executions of criminals may indeed be the same kind that motivates the sadistic killer or the robber who is not just satisfied with forcibly depriving his victim of his belongings, but must also maim, torture or even kill him.

If there is any merit to this analysis, it would seem to lend considerable weight to the school of thought that recommends rehabilitation as opposed to punishment. For while punishing criminals may indirectly be reinforcing their criminal tendencies, rehabilitation strives at altering human nature, and thus human behaviour.

In the war against crime, our society's hope for victory would seem to lie with the latter alternative.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GULF OIL SPOKESMAN--The price of oil will go up to \$50 b/d by 1985, said Mr Larry A. Turner, Managing Director of the Gulf Oil Company Nigeria Limited. His prediction was based on the greater demand for oil which he said was more than the supply. Mr Turner who was speaking at the seminar organized by the Senior Staff Association of the company disagreed with the forecast that synthetic fuel would soon replace crude oil as suggested by some oil experts. He said the research on synthetic fuel would involve a huge amount of money which he said would also take some time before any positive result could be achieved. Mr Turner believed that the Gulf Oil company could produce 400,000 barrels of oil without any damage done to the reservoirs instead of the 350,000 barrels daily, the company was now producing. [Excerpt] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 20 Nov 79 pp 1,24]

GNPP-NPN AGREEMENT--The Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) Nduka Eze's faction, has reached working accord with the National Party (NPN). This accord, according to political observers, is a defactor recognition by the NPN of the Eze's group as the authentic GNPP group. In a joint communique in Lagos signed on Monday by Mr Nobuka Eze for GNPP and Dr Chuba Okadigbo for the NPN the parties stated that they have agreed to work together to promote, sustain and strengthen the forces of unity, peace and stability of Nigeria. As peace, unity and stability "are critical for the continued existence of the Nigerian nation," the two parties have solemnly resolved that no sacrifice was too great in their patriotic determination to achieve these noble objectives, they added. [Text] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 22 Nov 79 p 4]

SENATE PARTY LEADERS--The NPN leader in the Senate, Dr Sola Saraki was on Wednesday recognised as Leader of the House. The recognition was sequel to a motion moved by Senator A. D. Rufai. Other party leaders that were recognised are Senator J. A. O. Odegbiyi (UPN leader), Senator Jaja Wachuku (NPP leader), Senator Idrisa Kadi(GNPP leader) and Senator Ibrahim Barau PRP leader. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Nov 79 p 24]

STUDENT LEADERS PARDONED--The rusticated university student leaders may now return to school. They have been pardoned by the President. The student leaders are the NUNS former president, Mr Segun Okeowo, formerly of the University of Lagos; Mr Bukar Mbaya former president of the Ahmadu Bello University Students Union; Mr Ekpein Akpan, former president of the

University of Benin Students Union and Mr Offion Aqua, a student leader, University of Calabar. Their rustication lasted for one and half years. President Shehu Shagari says the students should reapply to universities other than the ones they attended before they were expelled. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Nov 79 pp 1,2]

NEW CURRENCY ISSUANCE DELAY--Members of the House of Representatives voted yesterday to allow more time for the exchange of old naira notes for new ones. They pushed from December 3 to March 31, 1980, the deadline for all exchanges. The legislators said the Central Bank should be asked to implement the deadline. This is the second time an extension is being asked for the deadline, first put at October 1. The Central Bank made the first extension to December 4, following public appeals. [Kunle Jenrola] [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Nov 79 p 32]

DELAY IN IDENTITY CARDS--The National Identity Card system cannot get off the ground because the cameras for passport pictures ordered by the government have not been received from Britain. Alhaji Bello Maitama Yusuf, the Minister of Internal Affairs, disclosed this to the SUNDAY TIMES in his office at the weekend. He said he hoped that work on the identity card will begin early next month. The exercise will commence simultaneously in all the states of the federation. [Chuks Osuji] [Excerpt] [Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Nov 79 p 5]

LETTER CONDEMNATION OF LEBANESE--I commend the frank but brutal attack of the Lebanese Community by the Kano State Governor which appeared in the PUNCH of Tuesday, October 30, 1979. The indigenisation decree under which the Lebanese take cover needs be reviewed before it is too late and the economy of the nation is totally ruined. For quite a long time the Lebanese have been sapping our resources. With other aliens they combined and formed to dominate our produce market. Now they control all the Industries of the country setting the Banks against the natives. No wonder why some African countries have sent them packing. They intrude into our political affairs. They are known to be brains behind some foreign exchange swindle. Ever before the natives knew about smuggling the Lebanese were already in the business and they pretend they are helping our boys lured them out of the country and engaged them to work in Lebanon as slaves in their farms. They undertake naturalisation and call themselves Nigerians whereas they keep other passports. The Federal Government should take steps and review the decree of Nigerianisation and stop this category of aliens from dominating our economy. They are nuisance. Joseph Oluyemi, University of Ibadan, Faculty of Education. [Text] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 17 Nov 79 p 4]

INDICTED FOR HAJJ MISDEMEANORS--The Grand Kadi of Kano State, Dr Hassan Gwazo and five other top people have been indicted over Hajj operations in Kano State. The criticism of their handling of the 1978/79 and 1977/78 Hajj follows a report by a commission of inquiry. According to the report of the commission headed by Mr Justice Cahiru Mustapha, Dr Gwazo, who was the chairman of the state's Pilgrims Welfare Board during the periods, and his men enjoyed free accommodation in the holy land and at the same time, drew estacode allowances. The others blamed are a former commissioner in the state, Alhaji Iman Idris, a former permanent secretary, Ministry of Education, and Alhaji Hussain Adamu; and a district head, Alhaji Yusufu Bavero Danruwara. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Nov 79 p 2]

REACTION TO IRANIAN-AMERICAN CRISIS

U.S. Response

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 Nov 79 p 10

[Article by Henry Maasdorp in the "On Sunday" Column]

[Text]

THEODORE ("Teddy") Roosevelt has not been a fashionable figure in the 60 years since he died. But some Americans must be thinking of him and making guesses about how he would respond to Moslem humiliations of Uncle Sam were he President today.

So remote is his era, in spirit even more than in time—it was the era, too, of Rudyard Kipling at his worst—that perhaps those who would otherwise write and speak about him are afraid that nobody would know whom they were talking about.

He was the man who, as President of the United States around the turn of the century, gave the advice:

"Speak softly and carry a big stick."

He preached "not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life". The epitaph he wrote for a son killed in the First World War proclaimed that only those prepared to die are fit to live.

He matched deeds with words. Not only did he enjoy the tough outdoor life, but in one of America's wars, before he became President, he campaigned with a regiment of horses he had raised himself.

The article about him in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, an American publication, does not mention the violent turn his foreign policy sometimes took.

However, going by incidents in a biographical feature film we in Zimbabwe Rhodesia saw some time ago, had he been President today he would probably have sent in the Marines the moment the Iranian students stormed the American embassy in Teheran.

Deafening

Some hostages, some students and some Marines might have been killed. The uproar on all sides would have been deafening. The question "what happens next?" would have been difficult to answer.

But an angry and threatening America, in possession of her own embassy, would have negotiated thereafter from a position of strength instead of weakness. And the assaults on other American missions in the Islamic world, even the violence directed against the British mission in Lusaka last week, might not have happened.

America's friends would have been heartened and her enemies confounded, instead of the other way round — the paradox Dr Kissinger deplored in a BBC interview last week.

Passed

The moment when such a thing could have been done without paying a fearful price has probably passed.

I imagine that Teddy Roosevelt read his contemporary, Kipling. Some appropriate scraps:

"The heathen in his blindness bows down to wood and stone;

E don't obey no orders unless they is 'is own;

E keeps 'is side-arms awful; 'e leaves 'em all about,

An' then comes up the Regiment and pokes the 'eathen out."

"Just send in your Chief and surrender — it's worse if you fights or you runs."

You can go where you please, you can skid up the trees, but you can't get away from the guns!"

And, if the sensitive reader has not been sick on the page already, this:

"Duke's son — cook's son — son of a hundred Kings — (Fifty thousand horse and foot going to Table Bay!)

Applicable

Kipling could be appalling in his vicarious pride and contempt. But he did have other, better, moods. And here is something from his pen that is highly applicable today:

"If once you have paid him the Dane-geld
You never get rid of the Dane."

This column has not been much attracted by imperialism. But the tide of Western imperialism turned long ago. The spectacle of "victims" of Westernisation plucking up courage at this late hour to abuse and murder its representatives — who, morally on the defensive, pouring out Dane-geld, are not physically defending themselves, which they have every right to do — is no more attractive than the phenomenon that started it all.

Effective

The question is of some importance to us in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. We defend ourselves at the most basic level, the level of our bodies and homes and places of work. We happen to have hit on one way of doing so which, probably because it is rather effective, has momentarily caused the attack to be diverted against the British High Commission in Lusaka — a soft target.

This has caused inconvenience and embarrassment and is said to be endangering well-laid plans. So we are asked to stop it.

"The toad beneath the harrow knows

Exactly where each tooth-point goes;

The butterfly upon the road

Preaches contentment to that toad."

U.S., British Vacillation

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 Nov 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Flag-burning Measure of Contempt"]

[Text]

THE THIN veneer of civilised man—sometimes centuries old, sometimes only decades — is being stripped as madmen, agitators and demonstrators in many parts of the world go on the rampage. They become primitive men, behind the arms of modern revolutionary warfare.

The victims can be anyone opposed to their views and ideologies, or even innocent workers and bystanders caught up in a mesh of national or international intrigue and discontent. Political, religious, racial or anything else to fan the flames.

Today it is the Americans and British, invariably weak-willed and vacillating, who are bearing much of the brunt of ferment, ranging from verbal vindictiveness to outright savagery.

As the embassies are under siege, attack and even occupation, with hostages threatened with death or torture, the wild, hysterical cries go up: "Hang Carter", "Spineless British hyenas" and even at the conference table of so-called peacemakers Britain's top foreign diplomat is told to go to hell. Not that he would want to go there — it is probably overcrowded with Patriotic Fronters.

The Third World learns quickly from the old. An embassy, to say nothing of a sacred shrine, in the Middle East is a target of terror. Another is under attack in Asia.

Before you can say "imperialist, capitalist pig" Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda goes ape and his followers tear down the Union Jack in an undeserved hostility towards Britain. It is an insult not only to Britain but to the head of the Commonwealth. But no doubt the British will tut-tut over their cucumber sandwiches and give K.K. another hand-out.

And what insolence for the British High Commissioner in Lusaka to deny responsibility for the spate of bridge-blowing north of the Zambezi!

The days when an embassy was almost hallowed property in even hostile countries, let alone those which presume to be friendly when it suits them, are long gone. Why? Partly because the world gets madder by the day and partly because those who hoist the once proud flags no longer have the guts to defend them.

The most powerful and dangerous nation on Earth today is communist Russia. Its power does not lie only in military might but in its ability to subvert, sow discontent and prey on weaknesses and grievances, real and imaginary.

Many parts of the world are beginning to burn; they have long been smouldering. There is much the West can do: there is little it will do unless there is a complete shift in attitudes and policies. It will have to reassert its power if there is to be any hope of survival.

International Law Jeopardized

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial: "World Outlaws"]

[Text]

IRAN is guilty of international terrorism and stands condemned in the eyes of every civilised nation for its action in holding American hostages in support of its demand for the return of the Shah.

Now the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Waldheim, has exercised the right of the holder of that office to convene a meeting of the Security Council because of the threat to the peace of the world brought about by the tension between the United States and Iran.

We hope that this occasion will be used by every member of the council to express its strongest condemnation of the Iranian terror tactics.

For if the fanatics in charge of events in Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary State have their way, the seizure of the embassy will mark only the first shot in a war against the West and indeed against all non-Moslem interests.

The students who seized the embassy are the willing tools of diehard religious fundamentalists with whom Khomeini has surrounded himself.

Whatever the outcome of the embassy affair, a challenge to international law and convention has been thrown down and the rest of the world will be mad to let the terrorists get away with it.

CSO: 4420

PARLIAMENTARY ENDORSEMENT OF NEW CONSTITUTION SOUGHT

Prime Minister's Plea

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, yesterday called on both Houses of Parliament to endorse proposals for a British-approved independence constitution that have emerged to date from the Lancaster House talks.

With the talks in London still far from agreement on the key issues of the transitional period and a ceasefire, the bishop is seeking a mandate to implement the proposals, published yesterday in a White Paper, and short-circuit the passage of a new constitution through Parliament.

The White Paper envisages a British governor taking interim control under the authority of an "Order in Council" promulgated in London, and the country becoming independent under legislation enacted at Westminster.

The former Prime Minister, now Minister without Portfolio, Mr Ian Smith, left the Chamber before the bishop began speaking, Iana reports.

The bishop told the House he was "most reliably informed that there is no legal way of destroying a constitution"

"A constitution can be abrogated by a revolution, or by a coup d'etat, or by a rebellion, or by acquiescence, or by parliamentary approval, sometimes as a result of negotiations.

"The act of replacing one constitution with another is always extra-legal," he told a hushed Chamber

The bishop said the House had "a glorious opportunity to demonstrate, by our example, in a dramatic way, the process of a non-racial society", and recommended the new constitutional plan as a significant advance on the 1979 Zimbabwe Rhodesian Constitution resulting from the March 3 Agreement of 1978.

Beneficial

"Thankfully the majority of our black, white and brown people, who are true humanitarians and who genuinely believe in and are committed to a non-racial society, understand and appreciate that the arrangements we arrived at were the most beneficial under existing circumstances."

In a reference to extensive safeguards for whites incorporated in the present Constitution, the bishop said the new plan was "free from the obnoxious elements of entrenched privileges for one section of our multi-racial society".

"Above all I look upon this independence constitution as a sure guarantee of true and meaningful self-determination under majority rule for our people.

"It is with a sense of humility that I now move that in the interests of obtaining an immediate lifting of sanctions imposed against our country and achieving an independence that will be recognised by the Government of Great Britain and other members of the international community, this House endorses the proposals for an independence constitution and for implementing that constitution as set out in the White Paper."

At the beginning of his speech the bishop endorsed a statement by the ZANU leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, that the Lancaster House team had decided to sink all party interests and had worked for the nation.

Immediately after the bishop finished speaking the Leader of the Lower House, Mr Ernest Bulle, moved adjournment of the constitutional debate until today, to give Members time to consider the bishop's statement.

A similar move took place in the Senate, where the Leader of the Upper House, Dr Aaron Mutiti, read the bishop's speech for him.

Conditional Backing

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

MEMBERS of both Houses of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Parliament gave backing yesterday to Bishop Muzorewa's plea that proposals for a British-approved independence constitution emerging so far from the Lancaster House talks should be endorsed.

But there were demands for close scrutiny of the final constitutional legislation, published in a White Paper on Tuesday.

Bishop Muzorewa is seeking a mandate to implement the British proposals and short-circuit the passage of a new constitution through Parliament.

The White Paper envisaged a British governor

taking interim control under the authority of an Order in Council promulgated in London, and the country becoming independent under legislation enacted at Westminster.

In his introductory speech on Tuesday, the Prime Minister said he was reliably informed there was no legal way of destroying a constitution. "The act of replacing one constitution with another is always extra-legal," he said.

Prominent lawyer and Zimbabwe Democratic Party member for Mashonaland East, Mr Enock Dumbutshena, picked upon this point in the House of Assembly yesterday, and warned it could lead to "bloody coups and revolutions".

Mr Dumbutshena said the country could build on what had been achieved during the "dark days of UDI", and gave his support to the motion, even though his party — led by the breakaway first vice-president of the United African National Council, Mr James Chikerema — had been "inadvertently left out of the Government delegation" at the London talks.

A Rhodesian Front backbencher, Wing Commander Roy Simmonds, called on the bishop to clarify his introductory statement which, he said, seemed to suggest that the existing 1979 Constitution might be torn up without recourse to Parliament.

White MPs and senators gave reluctant support to the proposals and expressed deep distrust of the British Government's motives and intentions.

There were repeated calls in both Houses for vigilance in case the final legal documents contained departures from the White Paper proposals.

Iana's Parliamentary Service reports that the proposals received support from all the members who spoke in the Senate and House of Assembly, including backbenchers from the UANC, RF, ZDP, the Zimbabwe African National Union and the United National Federal Party.

The debate continues today in both Houses.

Wing Commander Simmonds also called for assurances that legislation enacting the new constitution would not be finalised before arrangements were complete for a ceasefire — the major outstanding issue at the talks in London.

Wing Commander Simmonds was the first white Member to speak in the debate. "I believe we can make a success of this constitution however much I dislike it," he said.

Professor Stanlake Samkange, speaking on behalf of the ZDP, made a stormy speech that was punctuated by hostile interjections from the floor.

He pledged his party's backing for the proposals, but said there would have to be a general commitment to democratic principles if the constitution was not to be subverted within a few years, as had happened almost without exception to other British-drafted plans.

Opening the debate for the UANC, Mr Simpson Mtambanengwe (Manicaland) said that in the concluding hours of the present Parliament its biggest task was to inspire confidence in the country.

Change was traumatic for individuals, and even more traumatic for a country with diverse elements in its population. But with courage and goodwill of the sort shown in London, the country could accommodate the changes.

There were angry murmurs from the UANC benches when Mr Timothy Ndlovu (UNFP, Matabeleland South), congratulated the Patriotic Front leaders, as well as the official delegation, on the progress achieved. He hoped the proposals laid before the House would lead to the rebuilding of a war-torn country.

He added: "We would like, however, to remind our Patriotic Front brothers that each day that passes without a decision on a ceasefire means that many more innocent lives are needlessly lost."

Veteran nationalist Mr Edward Watungwa (ZANU, Victoria) insisted that any disagreement over the constitutional proposals was a quarrel between the whites of Zimbabwe Rhodesia and the British Government.

"The British Government has given us a constitution we have been looking for," he said. "We have finally got a constitution that we believe."

Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) voiced concern expressed by most of the whites over the rejection, or amendment, of many of the previous constitution's minority safeguards.

RELUCTANCE

But he expressed reluctant approval for the more positive aspects of the proposals, saying that unless Parliament accepted them it would have a diminishing part to play in the future of the country.

He said the proposals seemed to remove some of the "awful uncertainties" faced by the country, but introduced black majority rule with "a minimum of checks and balances".

Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands) echoed the disappointment voiced by other white MPs over certain aspects of the British constitutional proposals. He was particularly concerned about the handing over of "complete and absolute power" to the British governor.

Mr Elsworth defended the position taken by the Minister without Portfolio, Mr Ian Smith.

RENEGE

He said Mr Smith had dealt with the British Government over many years, and had seen them practise double standards and renege on many occasions.

Mr Smith was not an arch-racist, but a realist, who had warned his party before leaving for London that the Prime Minister would be forced by the British to make concessions.

Mr Elsworth said that whatever the shortcomings of the British proposals, if Bishop Muzorewa carried them out in the spirit in which they had been drawn up, he would become one of black Africa's greatest prime ministers.

LAND: CENTRAL ISSUE OF RHODESIAN CONFLICT

Blantyre DAILY NEWS in English 6 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Roger Riddell]

[Text] On Average, each European farm in Rhodesia is about 100 times as big as every African farming unit. The European areas consist of twice as much of the most fertile agricultural land as the African areas.

These inequalities are accompanied by growing overpopulation, landlessness, land deterioration and increasing poverty in the African areas alongside serious underutilisation of land in the European areas.

Last January the Rhodesian government published a rural development plan in which it admitted that the Tribal Trust Lands were holding 2.5 million people in excess of their safe carrying capacity: they should be carrying one million people, but were carrying 3.6 million.

The majority of Tribal Trust Land cultivators farm plots too small to maintain their families in 1976, average incomes from Tribal Trust Land farming were estimated to be about 12 pound sterling per capita a month for a family, well below poverty line income levels. In addition, there is a large and growing landless population.

In 1977, the African Reserves, now called the Tribal Trust Lands, grew only some 60 per cent of their annual maize requirements and last year, with a

severe drought, total production is estimated to have been 40 per cent lower than the previous year.

The overpopulation and overuse of the land exacerbates these problems: over 17 times too much land is currently being used for arable cultivation. This land has been taken from the grazing land, 50 per cent of which is either completely bare or heavily over-grazed. Each year, the land is becoming less and less productive.

Not all African farmers, however, are living in conditions of sub-subsistence. Some comparatively large holdings within the Tribal Trust Lands produce crops for the market and about half of the 8,100 farmers on what are known as the African Purchase areas (under a 1930 Act) could be classified as small-scale commercial farmers who market a large proportion of their produce.

SELF-SUFFICIENT

Rhodesia is self-sufficient in basic food production, with over 70 per cent of its national requirements originating in the European sub-sector. The main outlet for agricultural produce, however, is the export market, the main exports being maize,

sugar, tobacco and beef as well as smaller amounts of cotton, coffee, tea and citrus fruit.

Two companies between them, Lonrho and Liebig's, own over two million acres of ranching land. Individual farmers produce most of the tobacco, maize, beef, and cotton. In the 1977 season, gross profits from European agriculture were valued at 164 million pounds sterling — 23 per cent of the whole economy.

Impressive though these figures are, the overall contribution of European agriculture to the economy conceals marked sub-sectoral differences and considerable inefficiencies. Farms vary greatly in size. For example, in 1976, 28 per cent of all European farms covered 77 per cent of all European farming land and were responsible for 79 per cent of total production. So four thousand of the 6,682 farms contributed only 21 per cent of total European agricultural production. These figures point to extreme variability in the productivity of European farming land. Some of the land lies completely unused.

By mid-1978, the European Farmers' Union, the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union (now called the Commercial Farmers' Union) estimated that 2.8 million

hectares of land lay empty. By April 1979 it was reported that 2,000 white farms had been abandoned.

In addition, analyses of land use by Rhodesian agriculturalists would suggest that nearer to 60 per cent of the European farming land is not being fully utilised.

SUBSIDIES

One reason why underutilised European farming land can still be farmed and why a proportion of farmers can remain on the land is because of the subsidies, direct and indirect, which successive Rhodesian governments have given to the European farming sector.

White ownership of land is to a large extent conditional upon facilities from the Agricultural Finance Corporation. Since UDI, long term loans to farmers have increased fivefold to the present level of 77 million sterling.

In addition to land purchases, the government has paid out considerable amounts for what it calls 'subsidies, losses and assistance' to commercial agriculture.

In spite of all these subsidies, the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union admitted in mid-1978 that some 40 per cent white farmers were technically insolvent.

Land is the central issue in the Rhodesian conflict for it holds the key to understanding Rhodesia's economic structure and growth strategy.

The present distribution of land did not arise by accident, but by policies of successive governments who wished, with the critical help of foreign interests, to mould a particular pattern of economic development for the country.

Dr. Robin Palmer, author of the most comprehensive history of land in Rhodesia, has written: "Europeans... used their control over land to secure for themselves a position of economic and political dominance."

To the early 1900s African agriculture, particularly in Mashonaland, prospered as the Europeans were content to have African farmers provide them and their largely foreign labour force with food while they concentrated their efforts on mining.

In stark contrast to the present situation, in 1903, European agriculture accounted for less than 10 per cent of total marketed output; over 90 per cent was supplied by African farmers.

In the next decades the British South Africa Company, which then ruled Rhodesia, switched from mining to the promotion of European agriculture. Two policies were necessary: one was to acquire more land and the other to move those Africans from this land to the Reserves specially created for them.

RACIAL DIVISION

By the time of the 1930 Land Apportionment Act when the racial division of all land was institutionalised, 20 million hectares had been reserved for Europeans.

In contrast, the African Reserves totalled 8.7 million hectares under the 1930 Act to be increased to the present total of 16.3 million hectares during the 1950s and 1960s, although the increased amount was largely unsuitable for dryland cultivation.

The second policy objective — moving Africans into the Reserves — proved to be a massive operation that continued up to the 1970s, the last publicised case being that of the Tangwena people in the Inyanga district.

The massive population inflow led to an agricultural crisis in the Reserves. As early as the 1920s, reports began to appear about the destruction of the land, overstocking and overpopulation, a story that has continued down to the present day.

The direct result of rural land policies has been to create a

steady supply of Africans seeking work in the modern sectors of the economy controlled and owned by Europeans and local and foreign-based companies — on white farms, on mines and in the urban areas — and to replace gradually the foreign African labour force which dominated both farming and mining employment in the early decades of the century.

The European agricultural sector is the largest employer of African labour. In 1977, 342,000 Africans were employed — nearly 40 per cent of all African employees. Here rates of remuneration are far lower than in the urban areas.

The expansion of the modern sectors of the economy has been dependent on the continuing ability of the leading productive sectors — commercial agriculture, mining and more recently the manufacturing industry — to export their products.

This export-oriented economic strategy has been remarkably successful up to the mid-1970s, economic sanctions notwithstanding. But it has consistently benefited a small European-dominated elite to the relative and absolute deprivation of the African majority.

In the Tribal Trust Lands in 1977 the average monthly income per capita was 12 pound sterling. For those Africans working in the modern sectors of the economy, average monthly wages were 40 pound sterling a month.

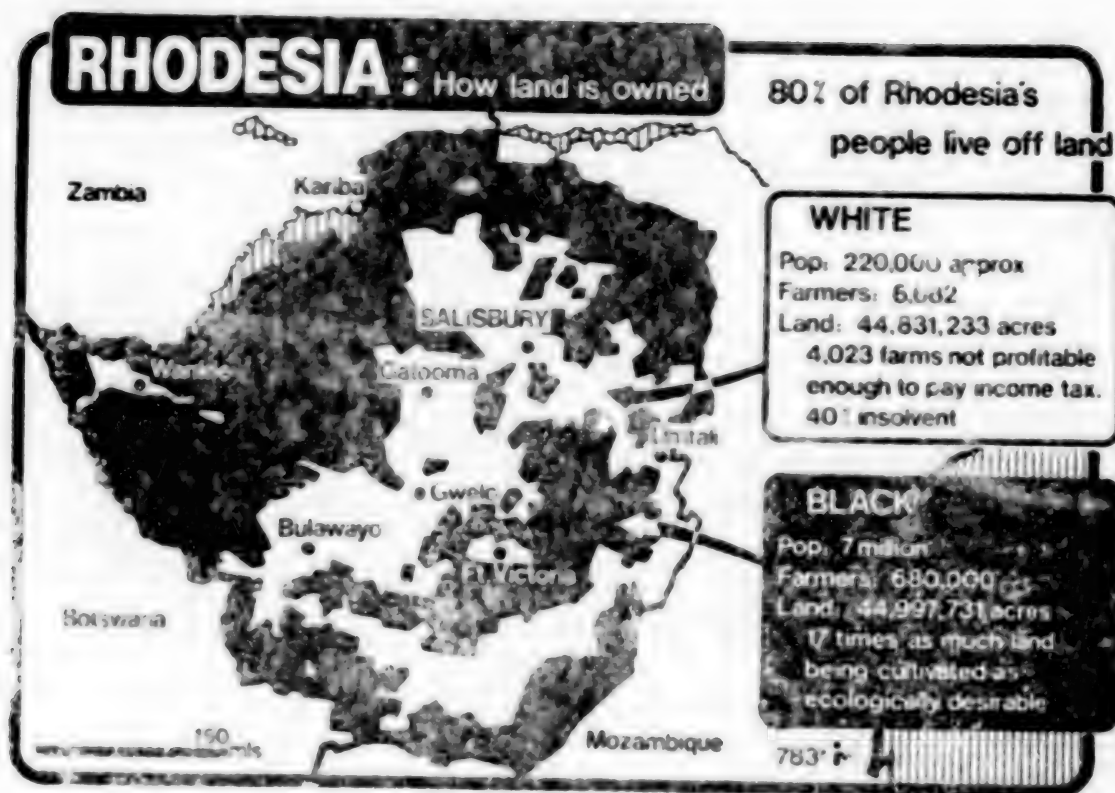
In contrast, the average European household income was 535 pound sterling a month. Economic growth in Rhodesia is being achieved at the cost of widening wealth and income differentials and an increasing incidence of poverty for the majority of the African population.

All this points to the urgent need for a redistribution of the land and that marginal changes will not be sufficient. What is

needed is a substantial restructuring of the land accompanied by a shift away from an externally-oriented growth path.

Unless a more internally and self-reliant development path is taken, economic growth is likely, as at present, to be characterised by growing unemployment and widening income differentials.

Two factors are necessary. A government committed to achieve them and a constitution which would allow a future government to embark on a land restructuring programme. — GEMINA



CSO: 4420

SMITH: RF WOULD WORK WITH PF

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Rhodesian Front was fully prepared to co-operate with whatever government was formed after the general election, including that led by the Patriotic Front, the RF leader and Minister without Portfolio, Mr Ian Smith, said yesterday.

He told a news conference in Salisbury that it would be of no use for anyone to look back and have recriminations because this could only mean the loss of an opportunity to resolve Zimbabwe Rhodesia's dispute.

Mr Smith said: "If they (the PF) are the government, we will work with them. It's no use living in the past — the past is gone. I am one of those people who have advocated looking to the future . . . forgetting the past, and trying to avoid recriminations.

"I repeat what I have said earlier on: Whether we like it or not, we are faced with circumstances of bringing in the Patriotic Front. This is the agreement. People say they want them in and so we must get on with it, make the most of it, otherwise the country will suffer.

"I am a realist. They (the PF) are coming in, whether we like it or not. I have no intention of running away from this country. This is my country and my home. I have nowhere else to go."

Stressing that the RF would not take sides but would work positively with any political party that won the election, Mr Smith asked: "Who knows what life is going to be like under whatever government we have in the future?"

"We have agreed to this thing called majority rule, one man, one vote. If we agreed to that, then we have agreed to live with what the majority of our people want.

"I don't know what they want and how the election is going to end up. But if this (a PF-led government) is what the majority of the people of this country want, then that's majority rule. We must live with it and make the best."

He ruled out any possibility of the alliance walking out of the ceasefire negotiations, saying this was only "wishful thinking". The PF would remain talking until a settlement was reached because the frontline states had approved the British proposals.

Asked about the refusal of Appeal Court judges to serve under a PF government because of the consistent attacks on the integrity of the judiciary by the alliance, Mr Smith said it was "most unfortunate" that this had happened.

The statement should not have been made, particularly so because the PF has time and again accused the country's judiciary of interfering in politics, Mr Smith said, adding:

"Regrettably this statement has proved that they (the PF) were right, and that we (who had denied this) were wrong. Judges must get on with their task of administering the law and must keep out of the political scene."

The RF leader, who had just finished attending a party parliamentary caucus meeting yesterday, said he was worried that certain people were still publicly saying his party would frustrate the London constitutional agreement.

"Our intention is, as I have stated it before, that we will facilitate this agreement (through Parliament). We hope and trust that it is going to go according to plan."

CSO: 4420

NDABANINGI SITHOLE PLEADS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

News Conference

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole yesterday made an impassioned plea for national unity, saying neither the white people of this country nor any tribe could afford to go it alone.

He told an airport news conference on his return from the London constitutional talks that since the conference started, a number of political parties had mushroomed — parties that were supported by "UDI activists" and bent on dividing the African people.

Declining to name those activists involved, the ZANU leader said it was clear that Mr Ian Smith, the RF leader and Minister without Portfolio, had assisted a great deal in the formation of these parties.

"I know there are those people who still live in the past and still think that they can succeed in isolation. I say to all of us — blacks, whites, Asians and Coloureds — nobody can go it alone; we must go it together," he said.

"I would like the people of Zimbabwe to bear this in mind — that the era of going it alone is past . . . and the era of going it together has now come. For instance, the concept of a Government of National Unity is still commendable."

Mr Sithole, who was welcomed home by thousands of jubilant and chanting ZANU supporters, said the Lancaster House conference was a great success because not only had the Zimbabwe Rhodesian delegation been united in its purpose, but also because the "prophets of doom" who had forecast disagreement within the team had been proved wrong.

All the delegates had made it clear that whatever differences they had back home, these had to be played down in order to get "something for Zimbabwe".

He termed the defections of Dr Joseph Gopo and Mr Abel Rumano to the UANC as "expected".

"It is sheer nonsense to say that ZANU is run on a family basis . . . You don't expect that all these people should have come to the airport just because my family told them to come."

Although the formation of a coalition government was a "hypothetical question" at the moment, he believed that there could be no realistic solution to the Zimbabwe Rhodesia dispute without the involvement of both the external and internal parties.

The ZANU president said that despite the present impasse in the cease-fire negotiations in London, there would be a settlement because not only were people tired of the war, but tremendous pressures were on the Patriotic Front leaders to see that the initiative succeeded.

Crowd Estimates Vary

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial: "National Unity"]

[Text]

EVEN if the external alliance were to forfeit its right to take part in the general election, there would still be seven or eight parties contesting it.

The chances, therefore, of any one of these winning an overall majority are minimal, and so the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole is being realistic when he focuses attention on the continued need for national unity.

"The concept of a government of national unity is still commendable," he said on his arrival at Salisbury on Sunday. It might even be more than that; it might be essential—initially, at any rate.

In time, and depending upon their fortunes in the election, some of the existing parties might disappear, but there is little likelihood of this happening so long as tribalism, regionalism, and the personality cult are practised to their present extent.

Many outside observers have been astonished at how successfully the diverse elements of, first, the Transitional Government and then the Government formed after the April election have been able to work in harness. But the fact is that when the national interest demanded it, political and other differences were submerged—and so it will probably have to be again.

Meanwhile, there is a natural tendency among political parties to make as much mileage as possible out of the comings and goings and the statements of their leaders.

With an election brewing, these are fair tactics. Yet one wonders at the huge discrepancies that occur when it comes to estimating the size of crowds at rallies. For Mr Sithole's return on Sunday the estimates varied between 7 000 (the Police) and 200 000 (party officials). For some reason or another, it is never the party officials who produce the lowest figure!

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE, BILLS REPORTED

From 'Yesterday in Parliament'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 79 p 11

[text] Senator Jack Mussett yesterday demanded more water-tight constitutional safeguards on such key issues as changing the Bill of Rights and the remittability abroad of pensions.

Speaking in the Senate on the White Paper proposals, he noted with alarm that these could be altered by a vote of 70 of the 100 MPs in the House of Assembly.

"It's frightening," said Senator Mussett. "A person must take a future government on trust. We may have a government that we cannot trust as far as these legislative powers are concerned."

The constitution could be amended by 70 percent of the votes in the Lower House. "Seventy out of a House of 100 of which there are 20 white seats, which means 70 black MPs out of the 80 could change the constitution."

Senator Mussett said: "I do not like many things in the White Paper and I am very disappointed by certain things that are missing from it . . . but I believe I must play my part in trying to make it work, dependent on one or two

conditions."

These were that there was a satisfactory agreement on a ceasefire, and that the Government must see the written constitution before any decision was made.

This was because the British Government had proved that its support could not be trusted and "they are so inefficient in some effects that that way they will get into the constitution what they do not want us to know".

Senator Naboth Gandanzara called for fellow Senators to join him in singing . . . "a sword for God and a sword for Muzorewa" and shouts of victorious slogans for the Zimbabwe Rhodesian delegation to the talks.

Senator Gandanzara praised the Prime Minister for his wisdom in "treating the Patriotic Front like a child", and for his choice of former Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith as part of the delegation as the "undisputed chief and leader of the whites".

Whites would feel they have been well represented at the conference, and "they must therefore accept the outcome of the

conference.

Air Marshal Archie Wilson said there were aspects in the White Paper that were "retrogressive and virtually constitute a breach of faith", and had failed to engender the spirit of trust that was evident around the time of the March 3 Agreement last year.

He was concerned that safeguards governing pensions could be removed or weakened at the whim of the Parliament of the day, leaving pensioners unable to plan with confidence for the future.

He also criticised the "readiness" at which the Government delegation accepted the appointment of a British governor, with powers "without precedent in the history of this country".

The governor could, Air Marshal Wilson said, "dispense with any of the agreements arrived at before hand". This placed the country at a disadvantage, "when viewed in the light of Britain's performance from Suez to Salisbury".

He was also grieved by the move to change the name of the country

again, to "Zimbabwe" as he believed the name of Cecil Rhodes should be honoured.

Senator James Manyika praised the "dedication and distinction" with which the Government delegation had performed at the conference, and said: "The world's population became the most entertained spectators of the year."

"Sounds like the Muppet Show," interjected Senator Rob Gaunt.

Senator Manyika said the Prime Minister had achieved at Lancaster House what leaders throughout the last 14 years had failed to do, in order to salvage the country from "the ruins" caused by UDI.

"This White Paper seeks to normalise what was abnormal, in the interests of harmony, which was the vision of Cecil John Rhodes," he said. "I believe his greatness has been abused by the previous Constitution."

He suggested that the Senate, under the new constitution, should include 10 Senator Chiefs, automatically elected, eight of them from each province in the country, and the president and vice-president of the Council of Chiefs "for the sake of communications between the people and the Government".

Many More in Call-ups, Says Minister

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 79 p 11

[Text]

THE number of men registered for national service was more than the security forces could cope with for some time to come, the Minister of Manpower, Senator Dr Aaron Mutiti, said.

In a reply read for him by the Deputy Minister of Manpower, Mr David Mutasa, the Minister told Wing Commander Roy Simmonds (RF) that the percentage of those of all races who had received call-ups this year and who had reported was running "at an unusually high level".

Wing Commander Sim-

monds had asked what progress had been made in amending the National Service Act so that all eligible men between the ages of 18 and 60 would be required to carry out military service, "in view of the Government's stated intention to remove discriminatory legislation".

Mr Mutasa said the new National Service Act, which was "completely non-discriminatory", would come into operation on January 1 1980 when the National Service Act of 1976 expired.

He said transitional provisions permitted the registration of a much wider range of men than previously, and call-up notices for the January intake had already been issued.

Mr Mutasa said he could not disclose the numbers involved for security reasons, but the number of blacks who had reported for the July and September intakes was around 1 500 in each case.

HOW MANY?

Mr Mutasa told Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Koppo) that the call-up of those in the 50-60 year group did not fall under the National Service Act and did not come under his Ministry.

Wing Commander Simmonds also asked the Minister of the Public Service, Mr Francis Zindoga, how many members of the Public Service had received abolition of office benefits since the implementation of the March 3 Agreement, and what amount of money had been involved.

Pensions Bill--Last-Ditch Bid To Halt Repeal

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 79 p 11

[Text]

THE 10 white senators yesterday continued their last-ditch effort to prevent the Pensions Repeal Bill from becoming law. They lost an attempt to prevent the second reading of the Bill in the Senate when the chiefs lined up with the UANC nominee senators and carried the vote by 17 votes to 10 on a division.

The Bill will remove the automatic right of whites, Coloureds and Asians to an old-age pension, putting future applications for relief by needy elderly people at the discretion of Social Welfare officials.

Earlier, the Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Dr Aaron Mutiti, said he had accepted an adverse report by the Senate Legal Committee that the Bill contravened the Declaration of Rights by depriving elderly whites, Asians and Coloureds of something which was, from a legal point of view, their own property.

Dr Mutiti drew the Senate's attention to an amendment to the Bill which he intended to introduce and which would allow the elderly, who already qualify for a pension but have not applied for one, to apply retrospectively.

'POLICY REASONS'

As a result of the amendment, he said, no one was being deprived of anything.

Dr Mutiti said he did not necessarily agree with the Senate Legal Committee's findings but he would amend the Bill for "policy reasons".

The chairman of the Senate Legal Committee Senator Sam Whaley, told the House that he and fellow lawyer Senator Ralph Abercrombie had "to agree to disagree" with the third member of the committee, Senator James Manyika, who told the Upper House he did not believe the Bill contravened the Declaration of Rights.

The Senate adopted a motion proposed by Senator Whaley backing the adverse report of the legal committee and resolving that if it was enacted (in its unamended form) it would contravene the Declaration of Rights.

When the Senate then went on to debate the second reading of the Bill, Senator Naboth Gandanzara said he wholeheartedly supported the Minister's Bill.

He added: "It is not a question of denying one section and favouring the others, but to bring every sheep into the fold."

Senator Kenneth Fleming said it was surprising how minority groups were at the receiving end of racial discrimination.

Elderly blacks at least had the assurance of a piece of communal land in the tribal trust lands in their declining years, a privilege denied to minority groups who, the senator said, paid most of the nation's income tax.

Senator Rob Gaunt expressed concern that certain senators were not aware of the contents of the Bill. It was, he said, taking away the existing rights of a section of the community.

Senator Ralph Abercrombie told the House that the Bill was badly conceived because the repeal of the Bill was not necessary to achieve Government's aims.

Its introduction was badly timed because military demands were being made on the white population which were not being made on the black population.

Senator Elton Razemba said: "What we are concerned with here is a principle, and that principle is against discrimination in all its aspects."

Senator Whaley reminded Members that the amount in issue was \$4 million last year and Government was budgeting \$3 800 000 for the current year.

Replying to the senators, Dr Mutiti said: "We will not leave our old people stranded. We have a responsibility towards these people. What we are only doing is to change the method of helping these old people."

The House had progressed to the controversial Bill's committee stage when Dr Mutiti moved his amendment, allowing retrospective claims. Consideration of the Bill was therefore adjourned for the Senate Legal Committee to review the Bill in its amended form.

Militia Grant Puerile

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 79 p 11

[Text]

WHITE MPs urged the Government to provide more funds and equipment for farm militia, who, they said, were protecting 30 percent of the country's African population.

Mr Henry Elsworth (RF), a prominent Midlands farmer, described the additional sum of \$750 000 allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture for rural security measures as "puerile", during Committee of Supply consideration of the Vote.

He drew MPs attention to the fact that security force auxiliaries had been allocated an additional \$43 million. He pointed out that farm militia maintained the highest standards, but were usually armed only with First World War rifles.

Mr Andre Holland (RF) agreed that it was extremely important for farm militia to have adequate equipment, supplies and salaries. He said he was "appalled and aghast" at the small sum allocated, and did not see how the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Bill Irvine,

could fulfil the promises he had made in respect of farm militia.

He was supported by Mr Ernest Micklem (RF, Northern) and Mr Lou Ankers (RF), who said he was "extremely disappointed" at the size of the grant.

Mr Irvine agreed that the farm militia had "come off second best". He explained that because of recent controversy over the farm militia, it had been very difficult to obtain more money from the Treasury.

He said the intention was to increase the sum paid to farm militia from \$20 to \$40 for those in static units, and to \$60 a man for mobile units. He agreed this still compared unfavourably with the amount paid to security force auxiliaries and assured MPs he would continue to try to obtain more money for farm militia. The Minister said he would also try to obtain more modern weapons for them.

The Vote was approved.

Resettlement Plan Held Up

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 79 p 11

[Text]

LAND resettlement programmes in Zimbabwe Rhodesia were being held up because black people were being driven off the land by terrorists who claimed they were fighting colonialism, said the Deputy Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Mr Rowan Cronje.

Speaking during Committee of Supply consideration of an additional allocation of \$590 000 for his Ministry, Mr Cronje said the Government had extensive plans for the resettlement of vacant and under-utilised land.

Mr Cronje explained that the sum of \$90 000 allocated for land acquisition would be used to buy three vacant farms in the Chipinga area to alleviate

overcrowding in neighbouring tribal trust lands.

He added that this was one of "many many schemes which this Government . . . will implement once it is re-elected at the next election".

Mr Peter Nkomo (UNFP, Matabeleland North) believed the additional allocation was too small. He said that as the war was going to end very soon, the additional \$63 500 000 allocated to defence should have been used for land development.

Mr Cronje pointed out that the security situation was making resettlement impossible and more projects would be undertaken as soon as possible.

The vote was approved.

Additional Money Granted

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 79 p 11

[Text]

THE House of Assembly has approved the allocation of additional sums of money to the departments of Transport and Power, Home Affairs, Law and Order, and Justice.

The additional sums allocated were \$2 849 000 to Transport and Power, \$919 000 to Home Affairs, \$1 600 000 to Law and Order, and \$2 929 000 to Justice.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Chris Andersen, explained that the additional sum of \$3 million for his Ministry was needed because of an increase in the number of prisoners.

He added that he hoped the recent release of political detainees would mean less money would be required. There was no debate on the Home Affairs and Law and Order votes.

Common Roll 'a Misnomer'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 79 p 11

[Text]

PROFESSOR Stanlake Samkange (ZDP, Mashonaland West) protested at a misnomer in the constitutional White Paper which referred to a "Common roll" which was, in practice, confined to blacks.

Speaking in debate on the White Paper in the House of Assembly, Professor Samkange said that at the April election whites, Coloureds, Asians and blacks had voted for the 72 common roll seats, but now 80 Members were to be elected by blacks alone and a racially segregated electorate was envisaged.

Professor Samkange asserted that it was "no laughing matter" when his complaint that the Declaration of Rights did not outlaw sex discrimination, along with racial discrimination, was greeted with roars of merriment.

He said it had to be accepted that women were seeking equal rights

with men. He drew attention to citizenship provisions in the White Paper which prevent illegitimate children of Zimbabwe Rhodesian women from acquiring citizenship.

Professor Samkange's speech was punctuated by interjections.

When he warned that the British would wash their hands of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, as the Portuguese had washed their hands of Angola, and let it plunge into civil war, a UANC Member shouted: "The professor is waffling again".

"I regret the standard of my thinking is so high," retorted the professor.

Where Are Pledges

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 79 p 11

[Text]

WING COMMANDER
Roy Simmonds (RF)
called for assurances that public service and armed forces guarantees on remittability of pensions, enshrined in the March 3 Agreement, had not been reneged upon at the Lancaster House talks.

He drew attention to lack of entrenched guarantees on pensions in the White Paper, published on Tuesday when the Assembly began debating the White Paper.

Wing Commander Simmonds said the pledge that they had been given in 1978 had been important to maintenance of morale in the forces and the public service. Wing Commander Simmonds also called for assurances that the call-up burden would be spread so it no longer fell unfairly on whites.

CSO: 4420

MORE DETAINEES RELEASED FROM JAIL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

SEVENTY-FOUR detainees were yesterday released from Wha Wha prison near here and allowed to return to their homes. Eighteen were members of the externally based terrorist alliance.

The detainees were asked to give an undertaking that they were prepared to conduct themselves lawfully and peacefully. They agreed.

The 18 affiliated to the external terrorist alliance were not given total freedom. Although permitted to return to their homes, they will continue to be restricted to a 22 km radius of the Post Office in their home towns. They also have to report once a week to the Police.

Each detainee was given a bus or rail warrant to take him to his town or area. Their private property -- money and goods in their possession when they were detained -- was returned to them.

REVOKED

Two office bearers of the external terrorist alliance said they would call a Press conference in Salisbury once they had assessed the "real feelings" of the people.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order said in an interview with the Herald yesterday that about 40 more political detainees were to be released. Their detention orders were in the process of being revoked.

The spokesman could not say when the releases would take place. Preparations, he said, took "some time".

The release of detainees, as well as prisoners convicted of politically inspired crimes, was announced by the Prime Minister, Bishop Munoz, last week.

The Ministry spokesman said two categories of detainees were being released. The majority had had their orders revoked and had full freedom of movement. They could be named and quoted by the news media.

The others were subject to redetention if they did not comply with certain conditions. The Emergency Powers Regulations prohibited publication of information about them without the authority of the Minister.

"Of course, all those released must not engage in subversive activity," said the spokesman.

He declined to release names of those in the first category, saying individuals might not wish to be identified.

The release of detainees does not include those held under the martial law regulations, over whom the Ministry of Combined Operations has authority.

CSO: 4420

BANKS, BUILDING SOCIETIES HIT BY BLACK CALL-UP

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] Banks and Building Societies, both large-scale employers of black staff, are feeling the effects of the black call-up acutely.

Some have had to take on extra staff, others have appealed to the Ministry of Manpower to space out the call-up so as to minimize their difficulties.

Barclays Bank, for instance, told the Financial Gazette that their July call-up was for 120 men, but temporary deferment was obtained for about 60. After some re-shuffling of staff they had managed "surprisingly well," said the spokesman, and no additional people have had to be recruited.

The Standard Bank who normally have about 100 people on call-up said that when the black call-up papers were received they, too, had to go to the Manpower Board and appeal for a "phased" call-up to be introduced. At present, said a spokesman, more than 40 blacks were on call-up.

A spokesman for Rhobank said that at present their organization had been very little affected.

Founders Building Society said they had had to take on a small number of additional staff. "These are on a permanent basis because we believe once these people have done their initial call up they will be going off for six months each year like the whites, so the extra people will be needed," said a spokesman.

Beverley Building Society said their organization had been considerably affected. "We have lost about ten of our tellers through the call-up," said a spokesman. The situation would have been worse had the Manpower Board not agreed to space out the rest of the call-ups.

A spokesman for CABS Building Society said they had taken on a considerable number of additional staff to fill the gaps. These, too, were on a permanent basis.

"If the war were to end suddenly we should be horribly overstaffed," said the spokesman. He said, however, that there would be no retrenchment--the excess staff would be allowed to dissipate naturally through resignations.

Policies with regard to pay make-up for staff on call-up varies. All three of the building societies are following the same arrangements as those existing for whites on call-up--that is, the difference between service pay and the staff members' normal pay is made up by his employers. Rhobank, too, said they were treating their black staff in this respect exactly the same as their white counterparts.

The Standard Bank are giving their staff the difference between normal and service pay, but only after members have returned and completed a further period of six months service. Then half of the make-up pay will be given, the balance following when a year's service following call-up has been completed.

Barclays declined to provide any information on this point saying it was "confidential."

CSO: 4420

PF OFFICIAL DEMANDS MERGER OF FORCES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] A member of the Patriotic Front yesterday called for the integration of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian and PF forces, saying that failure to do this now would lead to civil war.

Mr Cephas Msipa, education secretary for ZAPU, and an alternate delegate at the Lancaster House talks, told what was announced as a "press conference," that the prime objective of the interim arrangements would be to create and maintain the necessary conditions for a "free and fair election."

Under such conditions, the PF would accept the verdict of the people as reflected in the results of the poll, he said.

At the moment the external alliance was seeking an end to the war so that a suitable climate for reconciliation could be speedily achieved.

Apparently, said Mr Msipa, the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, was trying to "stampede" the PF into accepting "a treacherous ceasefire" that was a sure recipe for chaos as soon as the governor left Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

He said: "This is what the South African Government is waiting and praying for. However, we have not driven out one imperialist in order to receive a new and more oppressive one in the form of apartheid South Africa.

"It is in the interest of our people to show that it is possible for our young men who have been fighting each other to work together in defense of their country.

"A start must be made now because failure to do this is a prescription for civil war immediately the election results are made known."

On the issue of land, Mr Msipa said a PF-led government would acquire any land if this was deemed to be in the public interest, and compensation would be paid only for the improvements made on it.

Pensions ~~that~~ had been rightly earned would be paid to all employees in the public and private sectors.

He attacked the media, which he said had been "harnessed into a propaganda machine" for disseminating "downright lies, half-truths and insults against the Patriotic Front."

"It is no wonder that the majority of Africans in this country now listen to Radio Lusaka, Maputo, the BBC, Moscow, etc. instead of the Voice of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, because this voice has been totally discredited in the ears of the majority of Africans."

CSO: 4420

CHIKEREMA DENIES RECEIVING MONEY FROM SA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

THE leader of the Zimbabwe Democratic Party, Mr James Chikerema, yesterday strenuously denied allegations that he had received "millions" of dollars from the former South African Department of Information.

He was reacting to a claim yesterday by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who alleged the ZDP president had received large handouts from the former Information Department.

Our Johannesburg correspondent reported yesterday that Mr Botha's remarks had been prompted by ZDP accusations on Monday that Pretoria had given millions of dollars and a fleet of 300 cars to the UANC for the election campaign.

"It seems that Mr Chikerema must be confused. As I recall, it was he who received 'millions' from the former Department of Information," Mr Botha was quoted as saying. "I am not sure how he disposed of the amount — perhaps he would like to explain."

Mr Chikerema said yesterday: "I have never met Mr Botha, nor Mr Connie Mulder (former Minister of Information) or even Dr Eschel Rhoodie (former Secretary for Information)."

"If I have received any money from any quarters, Mr Botha must say the name and address of those persons who gave me the funds he is referring to. I want to state quite clearly that I have never received a cent from anybody."

"In any case, if Mr Rhoodie had given me any money I would have accepted it. What I object to is for Mr Botha to back one political party in this country in a manner which is tantamount to South African involvement in our internal affairs."

"The UANC is not going to form the next government in this country, whether Mr Botha likes it or not. These are the facts of reality."

CSO: 4420

EDITORIAL OPINION REPORTED

Commitment to White Paper

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Abide by Outcome"]

[Text]

IN the pre-independence arrangements set out in the White Paper it is stated that all parties taking part in the election will be expected to commit themselves to abide by the outcome.

Furthermore, says the document, such a commitment will be essential if Zimbabwe is to come to independence in peace and with a prospect of stability and prosperity for all its peoples.

It is a sentiment with which everyone can agree but does it amount to more than that? What would the position be if one of the parties did not abide by its commitment?

And some people in well-placed positions are of the view that the election result will not be accepted gracefully or otherwise.

One of them is the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who said in London yesterday that he did not believe the losers would accept the result and the war would therefore continue, at least for a few months.

Another is a PF spokesman, Mr Msipa, who said that without the integration of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian and PF forces, civil war would break out immediately the election results were made known.

This is hardly an encouraging view but it is an aspect of the election and the arrangements during the transition period which cannot be ignored.

It is a good reason why the Commonwealth monitoring force should stay on for a while after the election.

The presence of observers would in itself not be enough to prevent the resumption of hostilities. But at least the winning party or parties would be able to call on the evidence of observer teams in support of an appeal for international backing.

Labor Intensive Projects Needed

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Nov 79 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN the flush of excitement brought about by the speculation that a settlement is imminent, together with the uncertainty of impending elections, it is difficult to foretell what a future Zimbabwe holds for its citizens. One fact that we do know is that unless something drastic is done to remedy the critically high unemployment figure, then any future Government here is going to face the same problem that caused the eventual collapse of the post UDI Government.

Unemployment, particularly in Third World countries, is a malignant cancer. This cancer is being fed by the high emigration rate. Conservatively each emigrant was responsible for the livelihood of at least a dozen Zimbabwe Rhodesians, these citizens in the main have been thrust into the floodwaters of discontent and political unrest. In many cases they have added to the already alarming crime statistics.

We are all well aware of the problem, it will do no good to belabour it in these columns.

But what is the solution? We should all set an example to Government by adopting a policy of labour intensification. We should look at each job of work to be done through the eyes of a person who has unlimited labour resources, but limited capital equipment resources. If a job could be done satisfactorily by hand, it should be done by hand. It must be remembered that money paid to labour circulates back into the economy.

During the depression many countries resorted successfully to labour intensive capital projects. We are faced with a situation far worse than any depression. We must act now if we are not to face civil unrest in the coming years despite the promises of a 'settlement' and a 'stable Government'.

Merger of Unions

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 79 p 12

[Editorial: "Unions Merge"]

[Text] A movement which, in effect, began nearly 20 years ago when racial discrimination as applied to industrial legislation was abolished is now reaching finality.

This week it was announced that the United Trade Unions of Zimbabwe is to be formed soon. It will be the culmination of months of effort on the

part of all concerned; in fact, the first step towards what is now to be a giant merger took place last year and then gathered momentum again after the general election in April.

What is now planned is a major step forward. But although it is essential to the future management of unions in this country, it would probably have suffered far more birth pangs had it not been for the realistic, non-racial approach of trade union leaders in insisting right from the start on "the rate for the job, no lowering of standards."

This year's negotiations have been characterized by good will on all sides. There has also been an expressed determination that the UTUZ should not become embroiled in politics--a wise decision obviously based upon the lessons learned from other parts of Africa.

There should, in any event, be no need for unions to become involved in politics; there is enough work for them to do without this, especially since the new umbrella organization will serve the interests of something like 300,000 workers.

At the same time, the changing situation in Zimbabwe is bound to produce a less passive approach to labor relations. The president of the Chamber of Mines warned about this in June. It must be hoped, therefore, that the bigger the controlling organization the greater the sense of responsibility it will instill among its members.

CSO: 4420

TOP ZANU-SITHOLE OFFICIALS DEFECT TO UANC

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

TWO senior officials of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's Zimbabwe African National Union, Dr Joseph Gopo and Mr Abel Rumano, yesterday defected to the UANC.

At a Press conference at Dr Gopo's Salisbury home, they said in a joint statement that ZANU was organised and conducted like a "family enterprise by an inner circle or tribal clique".

"After attempting unsuccessfully to correct matters from within the party over a considerable period of time, we find we have no alternative but to sever our connections with ZANU," they said.

Dr Gopo, who was ZANU'S secretary for education, and Mr Rumano, the party's former secretary for agriculture, said Mr Sithole ran ZANU as a "one-man band". He only occasionally sought advice from his "inner circle" which comprised Miss Vesta Saungweme, Mr Noel Mukono, Mr Oliver Saunyama, Mr Davidson Sambo and Mr Tobias Chizengwi, his son-in-law.

The "old faithfuls", who had rallied behind the ZANU leader at the time of the Geneva conference were now rejected and forgotten in favour of others.

Balance

They mentioned among the "forgotten" Mr Mangwende, Mr Gara, Mr Ntini, Mr Mutasa, Mr Mariga, Mr Joel Mandaza, Mr Kesiwe Malindi, Mr Machingautu, Mr Nelson Bangajena, Dr Edward Chitete and Mr James Dzova.

"While it is true some of these people have not yet made up their minds what to do, they are merely serving to maintain the ethnic balance while real power is vested in the inner circle," they said.

Mr Rumano said the reason why ZANU had no stable history was that Mr Sithole was "chronically regional" in his dealings with the people. Although he was a powerful intellectual and prolific worker he was a poor administrator.

Both men denied they had joined ZANU for money. Dr Gopo, who is a lecturer in bio-chemistry at the University of Rhodesia, said that ever since he joined the ZANU in 1977 he had received "not even a cent" from the party.

The two men were originally tipped to join

Mr Michael Mawema's National Front of Zimbabwe.

They hinted yesterday that there was a "possibility" of other prominent ZANU officials joining them.

They had decided to join Bishop Muzorewa because they believed he was the only political leader who could truly unite the people, they said.

Later Mr James Dzova ZANU publicity secretary, said: "The resignation of Dr Gopo and Mr Rumano is good riddance to bad elements in the party. They simply joined ZANU for financial gain. We hope they will get it in their new organisation."

CSO: 4420

COST OF LIVING RISE REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 Nov 79 p 5

[Text]

THE cost of living rose steadily again during the last July-to-September quarter, with significant rises in many items of clothing and food shown in the list of average basic commodity prices.

Fats, oils and daily necessities such as maize meal and milk (up by 2c for 600 ml) were not offset by a slight decrease of about 7c for 500 g of tea nor by the seasonal decrease in the price of onions and potatoes.

Many clothing items increased again in price over the previous quarter, including shoes, all listed items of school clothing and blazers.

At the time this list was compiled the drop in the price of maize and paraffin prices recently announced by the Government had not taken effect.

This quarterly list of average retail prices is compiled by the Central Office of Statistics for the Consumer Council. It does not reflect sales tax or allowances for returnable containers.

Average basic retail prices in Salisbury
(Cash — Sales Tax excluded)

COMMODITY:	1979	
	June	September
	\$ c	\$ c
Bread (white), large, 800 g	21.0	21.0
Flour, 2 kg	57.9	59.0
Maize meal, 5 kg	53.9	54.0
Sugar, 500 g	1 16.0	1 16.0
Butter, 500 g	75.1	77.0
Margarine	23.4	26.0
Lard, 500 g	44.1	47.0
Cheese, cheddar, 500 g	1 01.3	1 01.0
Coffee, ground, 500 g	1 68.3	1 76.0
Tea, 500 g	1 16.8	1 10.0
Sugar, 2 kg	63.1	63.0
Eggs, dozen	54.3	61.0
Potatoes, 2 kg	43.3	35.0
Onions, kg	40.3	33.0
Milk, fresh, 600 ml	14.0	16.0
Paraffin, 750 ml	32.8	38.0
Matches, 10 boxes	17.8	18.0
MEAT:		
Beef (fillet steak), 1 kg	2 76.7	2 77.0
Beef (rump steak), 1 kg	2 38.3	2 37.0
Mutton, leg, 1 kg	2 25.3	2 26.0
Pork, leg, 1 kg	1 58.3	1 64.0

MEN'S CLOTHING		
Trousers, pr	16 20.8	17 20.0
Shirts, pr	6 16.0	6 15.0
Shirts, each	7 14.1	7 46.0
Shoes, pr	14 21.3	15 10.0
WOMEN'S CLOTHING:		
Pantihose, pr	67.8	68.0
Sleeves, half, each	4 12.4	8 42.0
Shoes, pr	13 60.9	14 24.0
Dresses, routine, each	13 86.2	13 78.0
SCHOOL UNIFORMS:		
Boys, senior:		
Blazers, each	24 68.0	25 87.0
Shirts, pr	4 60.0	5 03.0
Shirts, each	4 23.0	4 65.0
Hats, each	2 10.0	2 50.0
Boys, junior:		
Blazers, each	17 18.0	18 29.0
Shirts, pr	3 43.0	4 07.0
Shirts, each	3 74.0	4 74.0
Hats, each	2 10.0	2 35.0
Girls, senior:		
Procks, each	7 36.0	8 06.0
Blazers, each	22 18.0	22 13.0
Hats, each	4 78.0	4 45.0
Girls, junior:		
Procks, each	6 27.0	7 03.0
Blazers, each	15 62.0	16 09.0
Hats, each	3 21.0	3 21.0
LIQUOR:		
Beer, dozen	2 38.2	2 27.0
Whisky, bottle (local)	3 80.8	3 86.0
Brandy, bottle	3 70.7	3 69.0
M. arrais, 100 ml. dozen	1 10.7	1 12.0

RENTALS (non-luxury): The average rent paid for unfurnished houses and flats in Salisbury this quarter was 981. The same as last quarter.

CSO: 4420

FARM MILITIA RECEIVE MONETARY INCREASES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 Nov 79 p 7

[Text]

A NEW higher scale of Government grants — up to \$60 a month in some cases — has been introduced to help pay Zimbabwe Rhodesia's farm militiamen.

In the past the Government has contributed a flat \$20 a month a man towards paying militiamen employed by area co-ordinating committees and individual farmers.

Under the new scheme with effect from November 1, the Government will reimburse individual farmers up to a maximum of \$40 a month for each man.

A similar grant limited to \$60 a month will be paid to ACCs. The higher award is in recognition of the more mobile security role played by militiamen working directly under ACC control.

Mr Edward Osborn, chairman of the Ministry of Agriculture National Co-ordinating Committee, said circulars providing full details of the new scheme had already gone out to ACCs.

Individual farmers were still being notified.

Both ACCs and farmers would be expected to submit pay records signed by individual militiamen.

The new scheme comes after widespread complaints from farmers that unless grants were increased their militiamen would "defect" to the more highly paid Pfumo reVanhu.

Pfumo reVanhu pay was recently raised to \$74 a month plus 50 cents a day allowances.

Mr Osborn said that there was also pay competition with the Guard Force, which also operated in rural areas.

The increased grants recognised both this and the difficult financial position in which many ACCs found themselves, he said.

"We are aware of the financial struggle they are having and hope the scheme will go some way towards helping them."

CSO: 4420

ESC KEEPS UP ELECTRICITY SALES LEVEL

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 29 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

IN SPITE of difficult operating conditions sales of electricity, at 4 107 million kWh in the year to June 30, were only 0,51 percent lower than the previous year.

"The fact that sales have remained at virtually the same level as last year represents, in the circumstances, a satisfactory performance and reflects the resilience of the country's economy," said the annual report of the Electricity Supply Commission.

The industrial sector was the largest consumer, using 2 085 million kWh, followed by the mining sector with a consumption of 1 149 million kWh.

Both these sectors, however, show a drop on last year's consumption, mainly due to a fall in consumption by five major consumers.

Excluding the five major consumers, sales increased by 4,4 percent, mainly due to a substantial increase of 21,3 percent in farming sales, which came from greater irrigation pumping, particularly during the drought early this year, and increases in domestic commercial and municipal sales.

Revenue increased by 14,5 percent to \$51,9 million, largely because of the planned removal of tariff discounts and the introduction of increased surcharges.

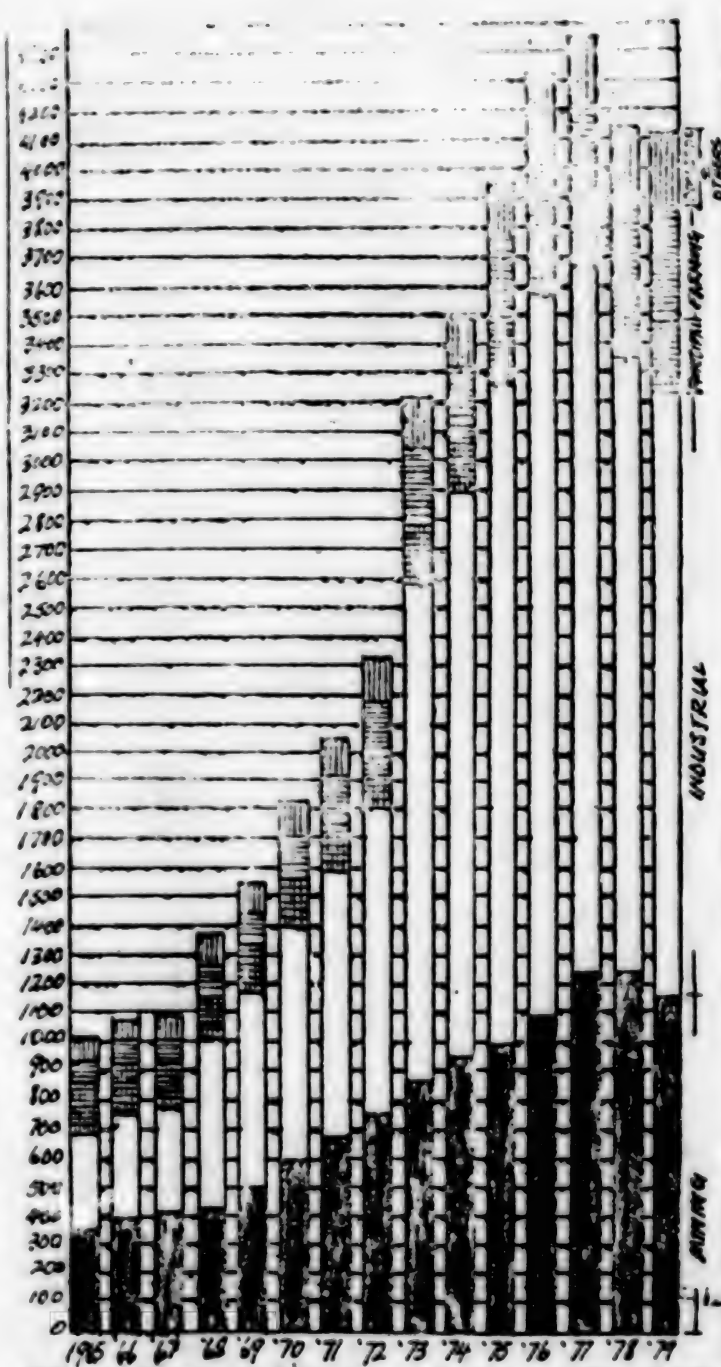
The report says the phasing-in of tariffs, which began in 1975, has now been completed and it is not expected that the increase in revenue over the last four years will be maintained.

The average price paid for electricity by ESC consumers is 1,265c a kWh, compared with ESCOM's 1,949c in South Africa, and 3,649c in Britain.

Expenditure increased by 11 percent to \$47,9 million, resulting in an overall surplus, including interest and miscellaneous revenue of \$6,1 million. Of this total, \$5,6 million was spent during the year to develop the ESC's supply system.

This spending brings the total amount which the commission has used to self-finance development, to \$44,6 million.

The number of consumers increased during the year by 3 611 (or 11 percent) to a total of 36 309.



THE chart illustrates the consumption of electricity in millions of kWh by the main sectors of the economy.

CSO: 4420

BULLE PREDICTS BRIGHT FUTURE FOR ECONOMY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

IMMEDIATELY the British governor arrives in Salisbury the first steps could be taken to ensure Zimbabwe Rhodesia's membership of the European Economic Community.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Bulle, in a wide-ranging interview yesterday on the country's prospects after a settlement.

After visits to four major European countries and a number of African countries while he was overseas for the Lancaster House summit, Mr Bulle forecast a remarkably bright future for Zimbabwe Rhodesia in foreign trade, aid, and employment.

He also gave an undertaking that if the UANC won the next election a close examination would be made into all restraints and controls on the economy.

"Many of these controls have been necessary in the past for good housekeeping. But a new UANC Government will be more enterprising.

"With the removal of sanctions, and recognition, I believe the time will have come for a full review of our fiscal policies. And with so many factors in this country's favour, we will be justified in taking risks to gain some of the enormous benefits which will be within our reach."

In London Mr Bulle had discussions with British officials responsible for EEC matters. "It was quite clear that immediately we resolved the constitutional problems we could get things in motion to have Britain sponsor our membership of the EEC," he said.

Membership could have "enormous" benefit for the country.

Officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have been studying the implications of EEC membership. "It is clear that association with the EEC through the new Lome Convention, which has recently been signed by the EEC countries and the African, Caribbean

and Pacific (ACP) countries, could have considerable benefit, both from a trade and an aid point of view.

"We would, of course, have to consider whether accession to the Convention would have an adverse effect on our trade with other countries."

ELIGIBLE

As a developing country in Africa, Zimbabwe Rhodesia would be eligible to accede to the Lome Convention. But a new member of the ACP group must be approved by both the EEC countries and the existing ACP countries.

"The decision of the countries concerned has political as well as economic implications, and their attitude to the accession of this country is likely to be influenced by the nature of the agreement reached in London," said Mr Bulle.

A new UANC Government would seek membership once it had been decided that membership would be in the best interests of the country.

If accession to the Lome Convention had to be excluded for any reason, the Government would be able to take advantage of the preferences given by the EEC to developing countries.

"We would explore the possibility of a separate trade agreement involving commodities and products of importance to us," said Mr Bulle.

Membership would ensure better returns for agriculture on products such as tobacco and, provided quotas could be obtained, sugar and beef.

Industry would also be able to develop markets for products where this country had an advantage based on the duty free entry into the EEC for all manufactured goods from ACP countries. "We see prospects for clothing, textiles and footwear, among others," said Mr Bulle.

SUCCESS

He said the Ministry's efforts to provide extra jobs had been extremely successful. The additional \$10 million allocations of foreign currency had boosted employment prospects, and at the end of the programme an additional 7 000 permanent jobs would have been created.

"We will continue to provide as much additional currency as we can to ensure more employment opportunities," he said.

Contacts he had made in Europe held this country in high regard. "They see that there is a chance of stability here and they believe we will pursue the free enterprise system."

"Many foreign businessmen told me they would rather invest in this country than in any independent country to the north."

The review of controls on the economy and a more flexible approach could also help employment by boosting foreign currency earnings.

"We must adapt and progress," said Mr Bulle. "It is our main hope of meeting the aspirations of our rapidly growing population."

"Businessmen take calculated risks in order to achieve the main prize. We as a country will have to do the same."

In Europe Mr Bulle met several leading oil merchants who were keen to supply this country. "One of the biggest oil merchants guaranteed that he would supply us with oil at OPEC prices, which would mean a considerable saving on spot prices," said Mr Bulle.

BISHOP'S TV 'OUTBURST' HAS SMITH SURPRISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 79 p 8

[Text]

THE former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, yesterday expressed surprise at Bishop Muzorwa's "outburst" in a televised address to the nation on Monday night, in which the bishop condemned Mr Smith's attitude at the London Lancaster House talks.

In an interview with Iana, Mr Smith was asked to comment on the Prime Minister's attack.

"I was surprised at his outburst, especially in view of the fact that I have never criticised him in public," replied Mr Smith. "As I have no intention in joining in a slanging match with any of my ministerial colleagues I will say no more on this subject."

Mr Smith was asked whether he accepted the accusation that he and his Rhodesian Front colleagues were obsessed with distrust for the British Government, and that this coloured their attitude to the present talks.

Mr Smith said that successive governments in Salisbury "had problems with British governments

deviating from agreements", going back as far as 1953, the year in which the Central African Federation was formed. He said he recalled the former Southern Rhodesian and Federal Premier, Lord Malvern, complaining of this.

"I am sure I do not need to remind you of the British Government's treachery in connection with the break-up of our Federation in 1961 and 1962, and the resultant strong condemnation from the then leaders of the Federal Government," Mr Smith said.

He said that mistrust was not, therefore, peculiar to the Rhodesian Front, and anyone who believed it was "must be very wet behind the ears politically".

CSO: 4420

RAILWAYS EXPENDITURE TO DOUBLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 79 p 9

[Text]

THE Railways, already spending between \$20 million and \$30 million a year on normal development, would at least double this if there were a settlement, Mr W. F. Sievwright, said yesterday.

Mr Sievwright, general manager of Zimbabwe Rhodesia Railways said estimated total spending in the public sector development programme under the five-year plan was being reviewed and increased.

"When estimates were prepared more than a year ago, the total cost of the Railways' development was estimated at something like \$200 million for the five years.

With price increases and an acceleration of electrification, and in anticipation of further works to be done, much greater expenditure is likely."

This country's own industries and contractors will get contracts for equipment and works "likely to cost two-thirds of this very heavy expenditure", he said. Among other things, local industry will be called on to supply up to 1000 wagons.

The Railways' shopping list in the post-settlement period includes 20 electrical locomotives, each likely to cost at least \$300 000, and the immediate commissioning of contractors to convert the 14 diesel-electric locos to "straight electrics", he said.

Specifications for all electrification work between Salisbury and Gwelo had been completed.

"We can go to tender immediately authority is given," Mr Sievwright said.

"The next stage, under the plan, will be electrification from Gwelo to Beitbridge."

Electrification of the Salisbury to Bulawayo line was planned for "the period beyond the (five-year) programme," he said.

The Railways would continue to rehabilitate their steam locomotives, and the lines in the Bulawayo area and to Victoria Falls would be "in steam operation" for another 15 years.

Only the Umtali and Mafeking lines and their branch lines would operate diesel locomotives.

Traffic handled by the Railways was expected to increase by about 40 percent to 18 million tonnes a year in the five-year period.

"We will have longer and heavier trains," Mr Slevwright said.

He expected increased demands for the transport of raw and processed minerals and for some agricultural commodities.

"There will also be greatly increased movement of international traffic to and from the northern countries. Botswana traffic is certain to increase."

He also hoped Mozambique ports would be reopened for this country.

"The return of our night passenger trains between Salisbury and Bulawayo and between Bulawayo and Victoria Falls will bring about increased passenger patronage."

The national importance of the Railways' programme of conversion to electrification and increased use of steam could be judged "when it is realised the railways are at present spending \$15 million a year more on diesel fuel as a result of recent fuel price increases," he said.

"The Railways are the most economic hauliers of bulk traffic, not only on straight cost, but as a consumer of energy," he said.

Compared with road haulage, the Railways have an advantage of at least five to one in low consumption of energy for every net tonne of goods hauled.

CSO: 4420

PLANS WAR REFUGEES' RESETTLEMENT REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] The new "top priority" for the Government was the rehabilitation of the country and its people, the Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Dr Aaron Mutiti, said in Salisbury yesterday when he opened a low-cost housing scheme for refugees at Musika, Harare.

Until recently, he said, the security of the country was the Government's top priority because of the war, which cost more than \$1 million a day and during which people had had "to flee for their safety while their homes, property, schools and clinics were destroyed.

The provision of shelters like these new ones is thus only a temporary measure; the problems of the large majority of the refugees and other war-displaced people will only be solved once they have returned to the land and are once more proud, independent, productive members of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

"Plans for more such resettlement schemes are being prepared and I hope you will be advised of them soon."

One of the most important implications of the end of the war was "the vacuum in which the many returning combatants will find themselves," Dr Mutiti said.

These returning young people needed some opportunity in training for basic skills so that they could join the "new army" to fight the "new war" against ignorance, poverty, and distress.

He announced that a programme to fill this new need had been planned and would be launched soon.

"Each and everyone of us now has a duty towards one joint communal effort in rebuilding our country," the Minister told an audience which included the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr W. Mthimkulu, the Mayor of

Salisbury, Councillor Jack Whiting, some central and local government officials and more than 100 refugees.

"Musika and what we see and experience here is a symbolic reflection of our people and our country--past, present and future," Dr Mutiti said.

In the refugee housing scheme at Musika it is planned to house some 400 families in concrete and asbestos prefabricated units.

About \$100,000 has been set aside for the refugee resettlement scheme and the Musika project, a joint venture by the Government and the Salisbury Municipality, is the first of a series.

Work on the blocks of prefabricated housing units at Musika started earlier this month and is expected to be completed within three months.

"We are very happy to be moving into our new home," said Mrs Susan Save, whose family is one of two to have the distinction of moving in first.

CSO: 4420

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

SECOND UNIVERSITY PLANNED--Senegal will have a second university, in the northern town of St Louis by October 1982 to relieve the overcrowded university at Dakar, the Higher Education Minister, M. Ousmane Camara, has disclosed. In an interview with LE SOLEIL, he said Dakar University would have 11,000 students this year, although it had only been designed for 5,000. The new university would cost \$44m., he said. The Minister added that Senegal spent \$8.8m. a year on the 3,000 Senegalese currently studying abroad. A quarter of that sum was paid for by aid from France and the European Common Market, he said. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Nov 79 p 2165]

PRC CONSTRUCTED STADIUM--China is shortly to begin building a \$27m., 60,000-seat stadium in a suburb of Dakar. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Nov 79 p 2165]

SWEDISH OIL CONTRACT REPORTS DENIED--The Government has denied Swedish press reports that it had signed a contract to supply Sweden with 800,000 tonnes of oil, starting in 1981. An Oil Ministry communique, quoted by ANGOP, said all that had been signed was a letter of intent on October 29 referring merely to possible future cooperation between the state oil company, SNONAGOL, and Swedish oil companies. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Nov 79 p 2165]

RND LEADER REFUSED VISA--Cheikh Anta Diop, the leader of the unrecognized party, the Rassemblement Nationale Democratique, has said that he has been refused an exit visa to visit Algeria. In his statement he said the government's action showed that moves to democratise the country "were only a parody." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Nov 79 p 2212]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ALGERIA AID--The Government of Algeria has made a grant of \$4m. to Sierra Leone to help in the country's development programme. The announcement was made at the end of a three-day official visit to Algeria by a delegation led by Sierra Leone's Ambassador to France, Mr E. E. M'Bayo. The delegation signed a Protocol of Cooperation and tabled a number of development projects for discussions. The delegation also tables draft proposals for the formalisation of relations between the two countries in the economic, cultural and technical fields. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Nov 79 p 2213]

CSO: 4420

EYADEMA PRAISED AT OPENING OF EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS

Lome TOGO-PRESSE in French 27 Nov 79 pp 1, 3

[Editorial by Duevi Anani Tsibiaku: "A New Impulse"]

[Excerpts] The Togolese People's Rally was established on 30 Nov 1969 to fill a political vacuum. In fact, Gen Eyadema decided to build his regime on a civilian political organ which would encompass the entire nation's vital sectors.

By accepting this proposal, the people decided, at the same time, to personify the regime. Eyadema president of the Republic, president of the party. This provided the opportunity to find Eyadema, the man trusted by everyone, at the various levels of decision-making to guarantee unity, peace, solidarity, stability and the harmonious development of our country.

It was a national plebiscite. The will of the people is confirmed by history: only great men found great nations.

Eyadema merits the confidence of the entire nation. He has put down his cards. They are in no way ambiguous. Therefore, let us allow him to continue in his leadership position.

The doubters will immediately ask the question: why the RPT [Togolese People's Rally] and why not a national legislative assembly as early as 1969? The answer is simple. From 1967 to 1969, the army's plan of action was essentially based on unity, reconciliation, peace and solidarity.

Naturally, the bet was won. Nevertheless, it was important for the people to be trained to recognize their interests and to protect them. To be self-confident and to love their country. It was important for the people to learn not to dissipate their energy and to defend the same national objective, whatever the difference in political opinions.

This indispensable training, this new and vast program could not have been realized through a national assembly.

Moreover, this country was not yet strong enough in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, and could not be handed over to the capriciousness of the deputies, who were fast asleep, finger up in the air, as we had seen them in our first legislative assemblies.

It was also necessary for the country to become known abroad and to regain all its international dignity.

All of these motives were too important.

For the implementation of this program, the presence of a lucid, nationalist, honest, great and strong man was crucially needed, who would be supported by a group of people around him devoted to the same cause, whose only direct point of reference would be the people. This man is Eyadema; the group around him are the structures of the RPT; and the people are the RPT itself.

In his 10 years of existence, it can be stated that the RPT has also won its bet. Because at this point, the Togolese man knows how to discuss politics. Our country is now strong enough so that it cannot be intimidated.

The time has come to give a new impulse to the ship of state.

This was the objective of the second Kpalime appeal on 30 August of this year, which resulted in the opening of today's congress.

We have reached the age of reason. Let us now return to legal structures. They will be defined by the fundamental text which will be the important outcome of this extraordinary congress.

Thus, the evolution of politics in Togo has not been haphazard, since Gen Eyadema took power. It has not been governed by the vagaries of fate. It is the result of a political thought, of a policy patiently established and masterfully developed.

CSO: 4400

DETAILS OF AID FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES REPORTED

Japanese Grant

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 2 Nov 79 p 1

[Excerpt] The Japanese government has granted Uganda 99,033,000 yen (about 3.8m/-).

An exchange of notes to that effect was signed yesterday between the minister of Finance, Mr Jack Sentongo and the Japanese Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Senkuro Saiki.

The committed amount is in effect a writing off of the existing public debts owed to the Japanese government by Uganda since it is equivalent to the annual repayment of debts derived from the first Japanese credit of one billion yen extended in 1966.

The grant which is untied can be used to purchase development equipment and materials from any country in the world other than Uganda.

Sentongo and the envoy expressed the wish to strengthen friendly relations between the two countries.

Earlier, the Japanese ambassador had said he appreciated the role played by the United Garment Industry (UGIL) in the social and economic development of the country.

The ambassador was speaking yesterday after touring UGIL factory. He was conducted on a tour by the general manager, Mr Steven Ibale, the Factory Manager, Mr Kashiwada and the general manager of the National Textiles Board, Mr Abaliwano.

Saiki said the purpose of his visit was to assess the factory's progress and requirements. While the factory could expect assistance from somewhere else, Saiki said Ugandans had to put in more effort to ensure its smooth running.

Mr Ibale told the ambassador that with Japanese assistance the factory would be in position to fulfil its goals.

FRG Relief Supplies

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 2 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] **THE UNLF** government has no intention of nationalising people's property but, instead, it encourages both private and public investment whose assets are safeguarded by the country's Investment Act.

This was stated by President Godfrey Binaisa when he received a two-man delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany which called on him at State House Entebbe, after delivery of relief supplies to the government and the Uganda Red Cross.

The supplies were received by the Minister of Health, Prof Peter Sebuwufu. This was the third such aid since the liberation of Uganda.

Binaisa thanked the German government for having come to "our aid at this time of need."

The president reiterated government's intention to strengthen the good relations between Uganda and West Germany.

He requested the West German government to assist in the improvement of internal security in this country by providing police patrol vehicles, which would go a long way in ensuring peace and stability.

Binaisa invited private investors from West Germany, reiterating that their interests would be guaranteed under Uganda's (foreign) Investment Act. He stressed Uganda's non-aligned policy which opened the way for her to have friendship and trade links with the west or east.

The two officials, Dr Paul Hoffacker (CDU), and Dr. Gottfried Koster (CDP) promised they would inform their government of Uganda intentions and requests in collaboration with the West German Ambassador in Kampala, Dr Walter Frowis.

The relief supplies consisted of 24 tonnes of food, sugar and medicine.

Cuban Farm Aid

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 9 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] President Godfrey Binaisa has said the UNLF government would like to involve the Cuban government in the massive development of large scale farms.

The president was receiving the Cuban charge d affaires to Uganda, Mr Franco Reuben who delivered to him a special message from President Fidel Castro.

The president and the envoy who followed up discussions initiated in Havana last August between Uganda's delegation to the non-aligned summit and Cuban leaders revealed that Uganda is to send a group of Ugandans to study sugar engineering and other trades related to sugar production in Cuba.

The discussions were centred on how Uganda would benefit from Cuba's long experience in the development of sugar and its products.

Reuben said his country cherished its good relations with Uganda and looked forward to the development of cultural and technical cooperation between the two countries.

On the Rhodesian peace talks in London, the president and the envoy discussed the non-aligned movement's concern over the slow progress and reiterated that the two countries supported the non-aligned movement for the genuine demands of the Patriotic Front.

Reuben presented the president with his photographs taken at the non-aligned summit in Havana and an album of Cuban stamps.

Meanwhile, the North Korean ambassador to Uganda, Mr Jang Pu Ho has delivered a special message to President Binaisa from President Kim Il Sung.

The message congratulated the UNLF for its victory over dictator Idi Amin and hailed the principles of the UNLF government.

He told the president that the struggle of the people of North Korea is to rid themselves of imperialism which, he said is still going forward vigorously.

President Binaisa told the envoy that Uganda supports the just struggle of the Korean people for national reunification and self-determination.--UNA

Aid From New Zealand

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 10 Nov 79 pp 1, 8

[Article by Sam Sserwanga]

[Text] Uganda government has asked for 5m dollars (about 40m/-) aid from New Zealand to put back the dairy industry to 1970 standards.

This was stated by the deputy minister of Animal Industry and veterinary services Mr Bernard Buzabo yesterday at a farewell party to a three-man New Zealand delegation which has been here for a week assessing areas of assistance.

Buzabo said: "Our request is a modest one. I hope the New Zealand government will be able to assist. He appreciated the delegations suggestion that the New Zealand government should assist in the establishment of a new veterinary institute.

The Entebbe International Airport was being expanded and the present institute there needed to be moved either to Itozo in Mbarara or Njeru near Jinja. The institute needed a dairy teaching farm.

The dairy industry was badly hit by dictator Amin's regime and by the liberation war. There was urgent need to rehabilitate dairy farming and other livestock institutions.

Buzabo asked the delegation to consider increasing the number of cattle to be imported from New Zealand to improve production. He hoped this mission's findings would result in substantial benefits for Uganda. The delegation will also dispel the malicious propaganda which has been written about Uganda that there was no security.

Delegates said they were "impressed by the courtesy of the people" and vowed to go back and inform New Zealanders that there was peace prevailing in Uganda.

The leader of the delegation, Mr B. R. Hedley said their mission was short, but very fruitful. They specifically dealt with dairy matters. In a press release the team suggested assistance to Uganda in the following areas:

Fellowships, visual aids and books, money for farm development, machinery, new dairy equipment at Mbale to rehabilitate the laboratory for milk plant at Kampala, and providing 130 head of cattle and veterinary medicine.

The delegation was sent as a result of consultations held between the prime minister of New Zealand, Mr Robert Muldoon and President Godfrey Binaisa at the Commonwealth heads of state summit in Lusaka, Zambia.

France Donates 5 Million

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 12 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] France is to give Uganda 30m dollars (about 240m/-) to help in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country.

Of this five million dollars (40m/) is to be made available immediately for the purchase of equipment, spare parts and essential commodities which are badly needed in the country.

And 25 million dollars (200m/-) credit will be for specific short term projects to be agreed upon by the two governments.

The French government also announced it will help Uganda to partially finance her balance of payments by way of commercial credits, grants and soft loans equivalent to five million dollars (40m/-).

This was revealed by the French Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Renard when he called on President Godfrey Binaisa at State House, Entebbe over the weekend.

The ambassador, who was briefing the President on his country's offers at the Paris donors conference on Uganda said the French government will also assist the president's office with the provision of mass media equipment to be used by the president's press unit.

He also donated to the UNLF government a documentary film produced by Capt Cousteau depicting animal and human settlements along the Nile.

The one-hour colour film which the president previewed with his family and guests, was shot early in 1978 and is due to be televised worldwide.

Binaisa hailed the relationship between Uganda and France and the assistance France is offering to Uganda in her reconstruction efforts.

The president was grateful, to the film makers for such a good depiction of life in parts of Uganda, southern Sudan and Egypt.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER ASKED TO ACCOUNT FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 13 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] A member of the National Consultative Council, Mr Tibamanya-Mwene Mushanga has called on the minister of finance to produce before the house a list of people allocated foreign exchange, and explain why that money was allocated.

Mushanga (Bushenyi) made the request yesterday in a resumed NCC session, after a two-week recess.

He also told the minister of internal affairs that since the publication of the State Research Bureau personnel, there were rumours that the remaining pictures would not be published. He wanted a guarantee that the remaining ones will also be wanted published.

Mushanga also asked the minister of information and broadcasting, what steps were being taken to rehabilitate the ministry. He said Uganda Television had screened pictures which had no connection with Uganda. The minister was also asked to clarify why the previous signature tune start of the news in English was replaced by a foreign tune on radio.

Mushanga wondered why the Advisory Board of Trade was there when the ministry of Commerce did almost the same job. He further sought from the minister of public service what steps were being taken to instil efficiency in the public service.

He said it was taken for granted that efficiency was created in the public service by men of experience. He said these men of experience were in fact the backbone of inefficiency.

Mr Aga Ssekakala (Mpigi) asked the minister of commerce whether he was aware that some money was allocated for the importation of essential commodities. He also asked the minister whether beers and wines were classified as essential commodities.

Mr Henry Kayondo (Kampala) asked the ministers of internal affairs and Justice what steps were being taken to rectify the position of third party insurance holders.

COFFEE-SMUGGLING RING REPORTED SMASHED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 12 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by John Owino]

[Text] A coffee smuggling ring allegedly involving a high ranking official of Transocean Uganda Limited has been smashed in Kasese District by a member of the National Consultative Council, Dr Henry Bwambale and members of the UNLA.

Bwambale revealed this at a press conference in Kampala. He said six people including a driver of the Transocean Mr Francis Kakande, have been arrested and are helping police investigations. The lorry was carrying more than 400 bags of coffee.

Bwambale said 300 bags of coffee were recovered in the operation at Kirembe in Kasese District after a hot exchange of fire between the smugglers and UNLA security forces.

A trailer of Transocean, UVR 122 and an escort car Datsun UVQ 627 were also captured and are now parked outside the UNLF headquarters in Kampala.

The driver of the trailer is alleged to have said that he was assigned by his boss to take the coffee to Kasese after being paid some money not to say anything.

Bwambale said the owner of the escort car, Vincent Lubega and others involved escaped to Zaire.

Some security personnel who were suspected of having aided the smugglers were also reported to have disappeared on this side of the border with their guns.

In another anti-smuggling operation, a rail wagon full of coffee was also netted at Kasese railway station.

CSO: 4420

GOODS DISTRIBUTION TO RESUME IN KAMPALA THIS WEEK

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 12 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] Distribution of essential goods resume this week in Kampala District after new zoning and formation of sub-allocation committees to supervise the exercise, the committee chairman, Mr Aga Sekalala told a press conference over the weekend.

He dismissed allegations that members were corrupt and selfish. Mr Kibazo, a member who never formally tendered in his resignation had alleged that Kampala District allocation committee members were corrupt.

"We only differed with him on the system of distribution. He wanted us to deliver the goods to miluka sub-parishes, but we lack means of transport to do this. Besides, there are more problems involved.

"Kibazo alleges that we appointed agents. The truth is that we phased out agents in this exercise to minimise cases of corruption. In any case, how can you appoint an agent to distribute such small amount of goods?" he asked.

Sekalala said zoning ended last Friday and the chairmen of the area committees will meet tomorrow at IPS building for briefing. The micro zoning is intended to enable people counter-check on the distribution of goods in their own areas.

He said the first four district allocations were so little to serve the whole of Kampala. But now that there is a steady flow of goods in the country, the allocations will be increasing.

On milk, he said dealers will be appointed by people of a given area. Kampala district has been given 75 bales of textiles to be distributed this week. A sum of 280,000 - was paid for the bales.

Kimbo, blue band, omo and cowboy were not distributed by the committee but by the Uganda Associated Industries. He said the committee never got 500 radio sets as it has been alleged. They got 400 sets, 20 of which were radio-cassettes. These were sold to individuals who applied for them at the government controlled prices.

MINISTRY TO HAVE TWO DEPUTIES: CULTURE, REHABILITATION

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 12 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] **THE ministry of culture, community development and rehabilitation will have two deputy ministers in view of its expanded scope, President Godfrey Binaisa announced at State House, Entebbe over the weekend.**

He said that one deputy will be in charge of culture and the other, rehabilitation. The president also announced that a new directorate of youth will be established to be in charge of youth affairs.

The president was receiving at State House, Entebbe the director for Africa, in the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, Mr Noel.

Binaisa said that the appointment of the other deputy in the ministry will ensure effective resettlement of refugees and rehabilitation of Ugandan exiles.

The president informed the director that he has already launched the President's Fund for Veterans of the War, Widows and Orphans to which he has contributed two months' salary.

He said measures to legalise the fund are underway to make it a charity fund of na-

tional and international repute befitting domestic and foreign contribution.

Binaisa observed that the problem of refugees is not peculiar only to Uganda but rather of an international nature. In this connection, the president welcomed the decision by the high commission to maintain a high commission for refugees in Uganda whose presence here will facilitate the solution of many of the pressing refugee problems.

Noel assured the president that the high commission for refugees is fully aware of Uganda's refugee problems and hoped that the Kampala office will follow up earlier discussions on the issue.

The meeting was attended by the deputy minister of animal resources, Mr Buzabo and Mr Sempabwa, member of the National Consultative Council.

SOME BUTCHERS SAID NOT CUTTING PRICES, AS AGREED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 12 Nov 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] A SPOKESMAN for Kampala District butchers has asked the government to intervene and save the ordinary people from being exploited by greedy butchers.

He said that a few misguided butchers had refused to cut the retail price of meat to 80/- per kilogramme as agreed during a meeting, at Wandegaya recently.

Nakasero market in the city centre still harboured ill-advised butchers, he said. "The men on stall number 68 are still selling meat at 80/- and 70/- per kilogramme yet the wholesale price is 40/- per kilogramme.

They are saying the government can arrest them if it wants.

"Another butcher at Mityana bus stage near Natete is also insisting on 60/- per kilogramme. The government must deal with these types of characters." He bitterly accused the public of helping butchers to cheat. He said some "mafutamings" were offering more than the stipulated prices to the butchers.

"If the only way to stop cheating is to put some butchers out of business, the gov-

ernment should not hesitate to do this. It is unethical for us to conduct our business as though we are running away the next day," he said.

He suggested that market masters and the police should cooperate in curbing cheating in markets. He said essential commodities were beginning to come and there was no reason why people should cheat under the pretext that farmers had raised food crop prices due to lack of essential goods.

Meanwhile a temporary embargo on transportation of all types of foodstuffs and suspension of Produce Marketing Board licences have been suggested at a meeting in Kasere, following a public outcry against food shortage in the district.

The meeting, attended by police, UNLF members, district councillors, chiefs district team members and ten home cell leaders, was called by the assistant district commissioner Kasere, Mr John Mugisha to discuss the present food situation in the district.

At the meeting road blocks were suggested to stop all vehicles carrying foodstuffs from Kasere. It was decided that no foodstuffs should leave the district without a written permission from the district commissioner and the UNLF chairman, Kasere.

BRIEFS

PRICE CONTROL SABOTAGE--Tororo District councillors have condemned the malpractices of unscrupulous traders in trying to sabotage governments efforts to control prices. At a meeting held in Tororo the councillors resolved to use their offices to control the escalating prices. They warned all traders dealing with government supplied commodities to strictly stick to government prices if they want to survive in business. The councillors fixed the price of a cup of tea or coffee in a hotel at 2/- and decided that no dish in a hotel should be more than 25/-. Local foodstuffs sold in markets was fixed at 60/- per tin of millet and 40/- as maximum per bunch of matooke. The District Commissioner Tororo, Mr Bireetwa said it was the councillors' responsibility to work for the ordinary men. The district administration treasurer, Mr Zilaba-Muzaale told the councillors that Tororo district administration was now financially healthier than in the past. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 12 Nov 79 p 3]

UNLF COMMUNICATION CHANNELS--The Secretary of the Political and Diplomatic Commission of the UNLF, Mr Dan Wadada Nabudere, minister of culture community development and rehabilitation, has said that all Ugandans are members of the UNLF in their locality. Addressing members of the UNLF ad-hoc committee in Mpigi and Mubende districts over the weekend, Mr Nabudere stressed that the UNLF is not a political party. He said that the UNLF branches are channels of communication through which Ugandans can exchange ideas and protect their democracy. Nabudere urged the UNLF committees to use the ten cell leaders to combat the current economic malpractices in the country. He added that the government alone cannot eradicate smuggling without the help of the people. He called on the people of Mubende to arrest economic saboteurs and hand them over to the police. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 13 Nov 79 p 3]

LIBYAN BANK STILL EXISTS--Sir--I am concerned to note that the Libyan Bank still exists and operates in Uganda. As far as I know, this bank was founded, built and operated by the Bank of India Ltd. When things changed hands, Idi Amin set up this bank. This bank was transacting the exchanging Uganda cattle, sugar, coffee etc. for the guns which Gaddafi supplied to ensure Amin's terrorism. If there was anything like foreign trade and development projects, it was on paper to bluff the world. Everything behind

this bank is questionable. In case this bank is being allowed to operate because technical reasons, then that can be tolerated and the authorities should tell the public so, otherwise, we request the UNLF government to do everything possible to do away with this kind of Aminism. This psychological torture should be eradicated with speed. Justine Nono Masindi [Letter to editor] [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 13 Nov 79 p 5]

DEMAND FOR 10-CELL SYSTEM--Sir--Residents of Kampala commend the people of the southern and eastern areas of Uganda for their relentless effort and success in bringing to book smugglers--"the bloodsuckers". We however, fail to understand why the city council and the district commissioner of Kampala have not mobilised people of this area into the 10-cell system. The city residents are waiting for this exercise to be launched in the city as well. People are willing to participate fully because it is now a matter of life and death. This exercise should begin with the Kampala suburbs where most of the violence is being felt. E. Kato (Nakulabye) A. Ndyanabo (Nansana) Kampala [Letter to editor] [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 13 Nov 79 p 5]

CSO: 4420

SECURITY FORCES RUSHED TO RUFUNSA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIAN security forces have been rushed to Rufunsa to comb the region for rebel Rhodesian commandos reported to be in the area, Home Affairs Minister. Mr Wilfred Phiri, said in Lusaka yesterday.

The minister was commenting on a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) report monitored in Lusaka saying that rebel commandos were cut off from the main raiding group and were now reportedly harassing villagers for food.

The report claimed that the rebels on Saturday bombed a refugee camp in the area and a bridge around Chinyunyu.

Mr Phiri, however, could not deny or confirm the report yesterday, but he promised that a Government statement would be issued soon.

And during President Kaunda's address to Lusaka Party militants at Mulungushi Hall yesterday, he told the nation that the mobilisation

was here to stay.

He said it was not a one-night or one-day affair. "We have to accept that mobilisation has to stay and the minds of Zambians must be equal to the challenges they are facing."

The President paid tribute to members of the Zambia National Defence Force who engaged rebel forces for two days in the Luangwa area last week.

"Their idea was to destroy the Luangwa bridge as it would take a long time to rebuild," he said.

He disclosed that during the two days of fighting in Luangwa, reinforcements were sent by helicopters to aid soldiers who were defending the bridge.

He said the rebels were listening at the time he was addressing a Press conference last Tuesday and they realised their evil intentions had been known.

"We know his evil intentions and as such the enemy

will change his ways and methods," Dr Kaunda said.

He said it was up to Zambians to be vigilant day in and day out. Party mobilisation is our salvation. God helps those who help themselves," he declared.

Zambians had to use their God-given brains to defend the security of their nation. "Let not the security of Zambia remain in the hands of a few people," he said.

He repeated what he said earlier last week that he was grateful to those nations which were helping Zambia to re-build her bridges and the economy.

"We thank all these men from the East and the West in the name of God," he said.

Replying to songs by Party militants asking the President to give them arms so that they could go and kill Smith and Muzorewa, he promised them that he was doing everything possible to meet their demands.

CSO: 4420

MESSAGES OF SUPPORT FROM LIBYA, GROUPS REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

LIBYA is itching for action against rebel Rhodesia to "show something against the enemy," visiting Libyan diplomat, Mr Mustafa Manna, declared in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Manna, a charge d'affaires in Tanzania, gave the warning when he presented a message of solidarity and support to President Kaunda from Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, at State House.

He told Dr Kaunda that after the recent raids into Zambia by Rhodesian commandos Colonel Gaddafi instructed him to bring the message of support.

"My government is ready for any contribution to finish the war. Our capacity is at your disposal. We can do something."

Dr Kaunda, who was accompanied by Chairman of Defence and Security, Mr Grey Zulu, and Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Wilson Chabulya, described the message as "very touching."

He said for a long time now, the people of Zambia had been under attack from rebel Rhodesia.

"But the viciousness with which they have been destroying our bridges shows that the war is escalating. For Colonel Gaddafi to find time of showing solidarity to me is very touching indeed."

And later speaking to Mr Manna in his office Mr Chabulya related Colonel Gaddafi for sending his envoy to Zambia at a time when the security situation in the country was dangerous.

This, he said, was a feeling of brotherhood the Libyans had towards Zambia for the dignity of Africa and African unity.

"What you have seen here (referring to student demonstrations) is an expression of feelings. Zambia's freedom remains incomplete and insecure unless it is with the total liberation of Africa."

Guinean ambassador to Tanzania, Mr Moussa Doumpouyz, who brought a similar message to President Kaunda from Dr Sékou Touré, appealed to African countries to speed up the implementation of the economic agreement signed at the 16th OAU summit in Liberia last July.

The envoy said immediately that Dr Sekou Toure heard of the raids and the measures he [Dr Kaunda] took, aimed at consolidating Zambia's sovereignty and independence, he dispatched him to Lusaka to bring the message of support and encouragement.

Other messages of support and encouragement continued reaching State House yesterday. One came from Canada's Foreign Minister, Miss Flora McDonald, who on behalf of her government, regretted the recent attack and destruction of Zambian bridges by the Muzorewa-Smith regime.

Another message from the United Islamic Organisation, assured Dr Kaunda that he could depend on "our whole-hearted" material and moral support. Rest assured that we are praying to His Almighty Allah for his guidance."

And the Christian Council of Zambia has supported President Kaunda, council general secretary, Reverend Kingsley Mwonda, made the

pledge in Lusaka yesterday.

"We assure His Excellency that the Christian community in this country is with him in prayer as he leads the people of God in this difficult time," he said.

Meanwhile expatriate lecturers at the University of Zambia issued an open letter to the people of Zambia, the British government and the Commonwealth countries expressing their concern at the destruction bridges and Zambia's supply routes by the rebels.

The letter signed by 52 lecturers has called upon the British government to accept responsibility.

Earlier President Kaunda was presented with a statement by the commercial Farmers Bureau chairman, Mr D.G. Gardener, expressing support of the Party and its Government.

LACK OF PARTY LEADERSHIP IN LUAPULA REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

PARTY leadership in certain areas of Luapula Province has been criticised for its failure and weakness in organising people.

Addressing meetings at Manokola and Kafubashi in Chief Kalasa-Mukoso's area, Luapula member of the Central Committee, Mrs Mary Pulano, said she was disgusted at the way the Party was organised in Chiefs Chitembo, Mwewa, Mwanankombe and Kalasa Mukoso in Samfya district.

In most of those areas, branches and constituencies were either without fully-paid up members or officials had "run away" to other areas carrying party cards which they did not sell to those wishing to join.

Mrs Pulano, who was accompanied by Samfya governor, Mr Abel Ndembela and regional officials, said only 2,000 people out of a total population of 98,000 were paid-up Party members — an indication that the Party leadership in the area was weak.

Failure

She warned that failure by leaders to strengthen the Party at grassroots level would retard development in Samfya.

This was the reason why agricultural targets could not be reached.

She appealed to leaders to ensure that they worked extra hard to see that the Party was properly organised because it was through this effective organisation that President Kaunda would be given more support.

Mrs Pulano also said that rural reconstruction centres should be geared to produce enough food and set a good example to surrounding villages.

Addressing settlers at Muno rural reconstruction centre, she said the settlers should not feel neglected because the Party and its Government attached great importance to such centres.

CSO: 4420

PROBLEMS OF STUDENT MOVEMENTS EXAMINED

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Nov 79 p 5

[Article by Mary Nama Kando: "What Has Gone Wrong With Our Students?"]

[Text]

JUST what is wrong with student movements these days?

All one hears about is petty, childish and fits of pique wrangling within student movements.

Gone are the days when these movements were a formidable force to reckon with.

Few people take these student bodies seriously anymore — even fellow students have lost confidence in them and disregard them.

It is a fact that some student leaders are selfish and power hungry.

Some seek election for popularity's sake and to attract the opposite sex.

A student union, to everybody's understanding, like a government, is supposed to reflect the thinking of its followers.

Sadly enough, this is not the case with student movements of the present day.

A lot of time is wasted on resolving quarrels within student bodies than is spent on solving student problems of a more important nature.

All institutions of higher learning such as the University of Zambia, Evelyn Hone College, Natural Resources Development College in Lusaka, Kitwe's Zambia Institute of Technology and Kwame Nkrumah College in Kabwe have student unions.

All these have had their share of problems such as funds being embezzled by those in the executive committee.

It is the inconsistency and instability of most student unions which has culminated into the ineffectiveness of the National Union of Zambia Students (NUZS) — which embodies all the student unions.

NUZS was formed in 1965.

But what exactly has been the cause of all this student "unrest"?

Two ex-student leaders who are now in the Party Youth League executive, Mr Njekwa Anamela and Mr Kennedy Shepande, summed it all up by saying that students had not been truthful with themselves.

Mr Anamela blamed the general student mass for this state of affairs. He saw no reason in their electing executive "today and then overthrowing that executive tomorrow."

Mr Shepande, on the other hand, felt that immaturity had a lot to do with it.

"The students of today at institutions of higher learning are much younger and not polished enough in their political views than those of five years ago," he said.

Another reason for the increase in student disunity, Mr Shepande observed, was the lack of "an outside enemy" on which to manifest their views.

He explained that in the past, students used to manifest their views together during wrangles with the Party.

"But, now there is no reason for them to manifest their views against the Party because of the improved relations between the two.

"The Party is no longer violent to student criticism resulting in the reduction and deflation of student demonstrations," Mr Shepande said.

It is in the light of these developments that the Party had been working towards a better understanding with the students but the latter was adamantly against this association.

Urged

"The students have not come up with convincing reasons why they are against working with the Party. They see their major role as that of being critics," he said.

He urged students to involve themselves in Party work in order to effectively contribute to the development of the nation. "This will help them become development-oriented instead of being critical-oriented."

Mr Anamela called on students to be self-reliant

on a large scale.

"For instance, what are the students doing to improve their allowances? What are they doing for the masses? They should not just sit about that they speak for them when they are not doing anything to help them.

"Student unions should at weekends go to townships and help the local people achieve certain goals," he said.

Expected

However, current president of the Evelyn Hone College Student Union, Mr Faustino Chipoya said:

"The Youth League must come and give us a clear picture of what we are expected to do. We cannot just walk to certain places on our own because we will need money to carry out certain projects.

"We feel that we have to be led by some representatives from the Youth League since we would not like to do anything not known by our leaders. The Youth League is there for a purpose, to guide us," he said.

Mr Chipoya admitted that some student unions had not used their funds progressively "but when my executive came into power, it tried to avoid such things by learning from past experience".

However, disagreements and dissension among students were seen by some people as healthy characteristics of student life.

"These provide society with a necessary pressure group to keep things detected and in check," said Mr Ronald Penza, a businessman, formerly University of Zambia Students Union secretary-general.

Mr Penza defended the quick replacement of some student unions by fellow students describing it as "democracy".

Infiltrated

"Student movements are greatly infiltrated with the wrong people but their quick replacement shows that students are exercising their freedom to choose whom they want," he said.

Mr Penza, however, strongly believes that the Party's influence in student bodies has projected student politics as irresponsible.

He said UNIP should first make student bodies understand the advantage of joining the Party. It should not try and take short cuts in its bid to bring the general student mass back to the fold.

"If the Party tries to take short cuts, it will only succeed in undermining student bodies," he said.

Mr Penza's point of view centres mainly on the question of student affiliation to the Party, which has been one of the main causes of disunity within student movements.

"UNIP is a mass Party and a person should be free to choose whether or not to be a member.

Amend

"It is either UNIP directs that student bodies shall automatically affiliate to the Party or student unions should amend their constitutions in order to accommodate affiliation to UNIP."

"When the question of affiliation becomes a directive from the Party, students will know for sure that they will have to affiliate," he said.

But for as long as students were given the option to decide on their own, there would always be conflict, Mr Penza predicted.

The Youth League, Mr Penza said, should try and change its approach to students.

"The best approach for

the Youth League is to be frank and open on all issues that students voice. It should learn to agree with students when they

are right about certain national matters," he said.

He cited as an example that case of University of Zambia students, whom he felt had always been one step ahead of the Government--especially on matters concerning the country's foreign policy.

"The same Government has never admitted that students are right--it never apologizes to students for being proved wrong.

Paying

"The Government should not intimidate students for criticizing it. When students, for example, point out that there are no free facilities in this country, it is true. Because someone somewhere is paying for these facilities through income tax," Mr Penza said.

However, one outspoken ex-University of Zambia students union president, Mr Chitundu Soko, spoke very harshly against both the students and the Government.

"The two should not point fingers at each other. It would be wrong for either to claim to be better than the other. On what basis?" he asked.

Mr Soko suggested that students should be punished in a court of law when they stole funds at institutions of learning. "The problem in the nation is that the student has been put outside the rims of law, and when he steals, judgment is based on the fact that he is a student."

Mr Soko also accused the Party of being "childish" in its approach to student problems.

The Party, he said, was susceptible to flattery so much so that the recruitment of Party cadres was based on this.

He said UNIP had put a bait before "poverty-stricken" students by wielding money and air tickets in a bid to attract them to join the Party.

This had enhanced a power struggle among students and a majority of them were trying to out-do each other in order to take advantage of the things put at their disposal by the Party.

"The Party has not said go to Mongu or Chinsali to enhance the agrarian revolution, but to Yugoslavia. So students are no longer dedicated to the student cause but at what they can get from the Party," he added.

"Such students have annoyed their fellow students who now struggle to bring them down because they are not representing them. The Party selection in the Youth League and NUZS is just sham," Mr Soko said.

Clearly, a lot needs to be done in order to have a powerful student movement.

CSO: 4420

NSOFU GOLD MINE PRODUCTION REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

NSOFU gold mine, east of Lusaka, has so far produced two kilos of gold and the mine's efficiency is now around 70 per cent.

Co-owner of the mine, Mr Hugo Nielson, said yesterday that despite problems encountered earlier, the mine was making good progress.

He, however, said that this amount of gold was still unsold because a giant mining company which was supposed to handle the sales was demanding a 25 per cent share in Nsofu mine which the present owners refused.

"We are now looking for customers while keeping the Government informed but this is not a problem," he said.

He added: "The good thing is that we are now producing after going through a chain of problems."

The company plans to introduce a cyanide process at the plant which would go a long way in boosting gold production.

This chemical process involves extracting gold from the ore with a dilute solution of sodium cyanide.

This, it is hoped, would increase the output from the present 30 to 40 grammes per day to about 57 and 80 grammes a day, Mr Nielson said.

He also said plans were underway to bring in a South African gold expert who would give on-the-spot technical advice.

Nsofu gold mine is run by two brothers, Paul and Hugo Nielson and was opened in September last year with an initial capital of K200,000.

The brothers who had been hunting for gold in Australia and New Guinea, said that the mine had been in existence since 1940 but was abandoned 20 years ago.

"We are still prospecting and we already have a stockpile of gold ore to last between two and three years," Mr Nielson said.

During the opening of the mine the two brothers said there was a bright future because there were five grammes of gold in every tonne of ore.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

ZAMBIANS ASKED TO DONATE--Lusaka--All Zambian civil servants earning the equivalent of Z.R.\$120 or more a month are to be required to contribute five percent of their salaries to repair the rail and road bridges allegedly blown up by Zimbabwe Rhodesian commandos recently. Announcing this here Zambian Cabinet Secretary Evans Willima said it was the patriotic duty of all Zambians to make individual sacrifices in support of the country's ten-day old national mobilisation. The state-owned Zambia DAILY MAIL supported the call in an editorial saying, "nobody who fails to respond to this call positively can claim to love his country." Mr Willima said the cost of rebuilding the roads and bridges was still being assessed but the bombings had disrupted Zambia's internal transport system and closed every international trade route except the southern railway through Zimbabwe Rhodesia, reports Iana Reuter. A French agricultural exporter, Prof Rene Dumont, predicted food shortages by next March if Zambia's trade routes were not restored and the Zimbabwe Rhodesian blockade of maize shipments from Southern Africa lifted. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Nov 79 p 4]

X-RAY MACHINES IDLE--X-ray equipment worth thousands of Kwacha has been lying idle in Livingstone for more than two years due to lack of films, provincial medical officer for Southern Province, Dr Francis Chibuye, confirmed yesterday. Dr. Chibuye said the Ministry of Health has failed to obtain the films because of the unfavorable economic position in the country. In the meantime, he said the equipment has been removed from the mobile van and stored away until films are available to start using the X-ray. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 21 Nov 79 p 3]

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